The Literary Digest

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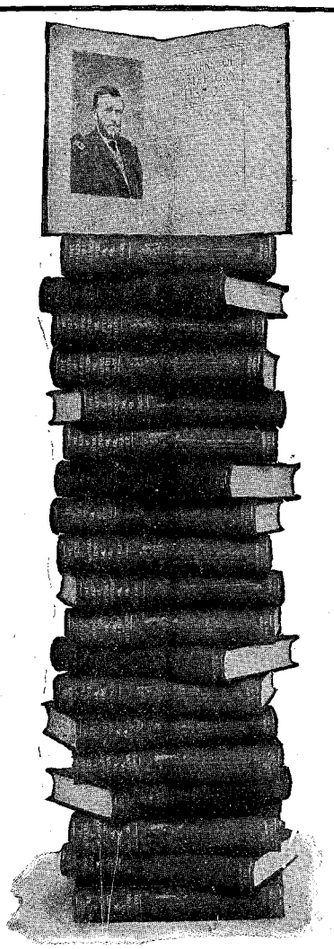

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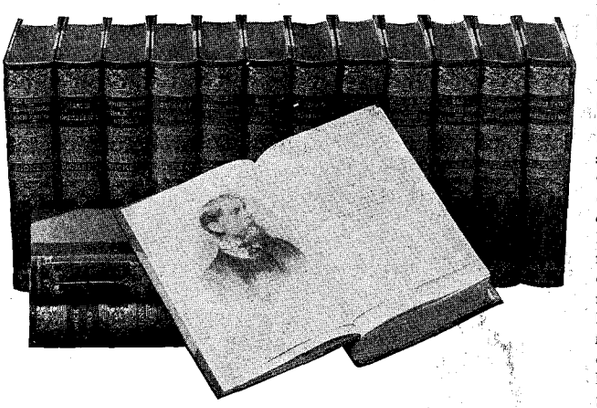

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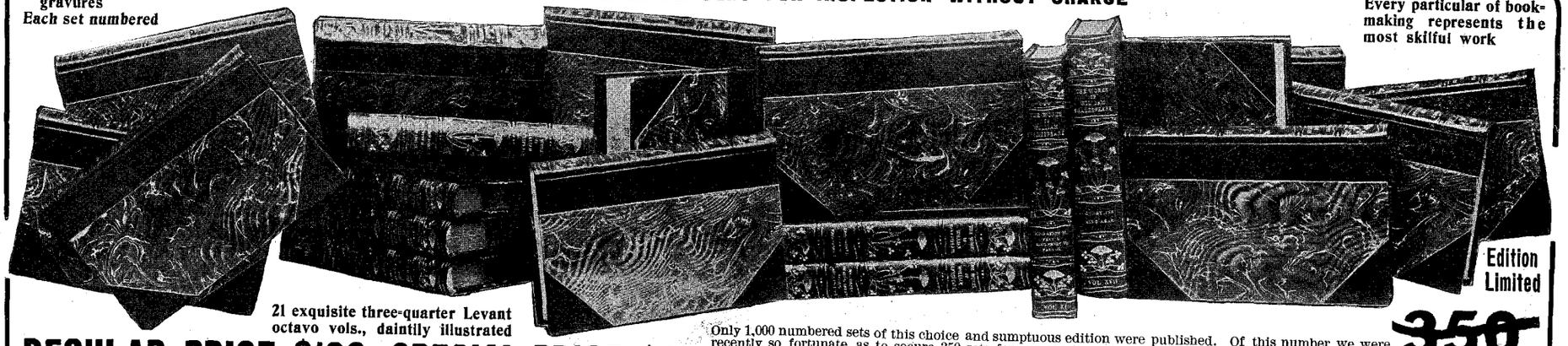

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

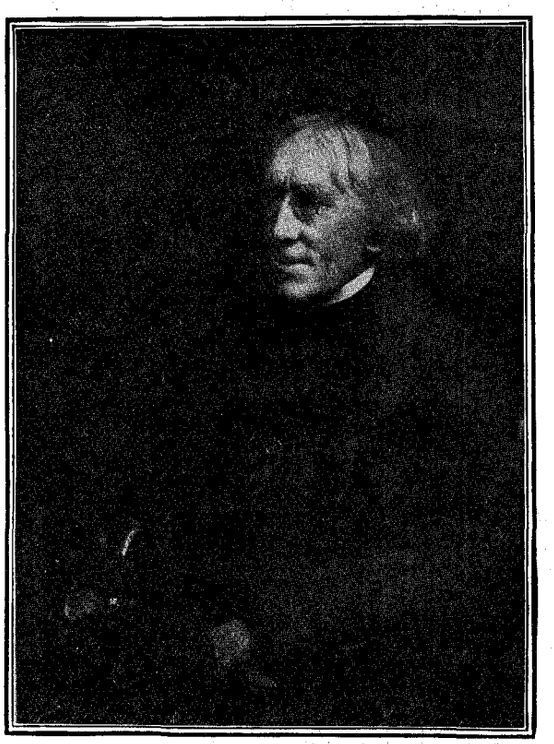
SIR HENRY IRVING.

A DISPOSITION to compare Sir Henry Irving with the best actors of any time is shown in the comments on his death. The Philadelpiha *Press* thinks it is "hardly extravagant" to regard him "as the most intellectual actor who has ever trod the boards of an English theater." The greatness of Shakespeare, it says, "was that of the poet and dramatist, not the greatness of the histrion." The only actor of equal range with Irving, of whom there is positive record, is Garrick, who "excelled in both comedy and tragedy," while "Irving, notwithstanding his success in certain tragic rôles, was not a tragic actor of the first rank." In 1874, at the age of thirty-six, Irving (whose real name was John Henry Brodribb) scored his first great success in "Hamlet," in London, the tragedy running two hundred nights, a feat unprecedented at that time, and in 1879 he made his first appearance as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," with Miss Terry as Portia, and together they carried the play to two hundred and fifty performances, the record Shakesperean run. In 1893, at the close of an American tour, Irving received public banquets in Boston and New York, and in May, 1894, he was knighted by Queen Victoria. The University of Glasgow gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1899. A movement is said to be on foot to obtain a place for his bones in Westminster Abbey, where David Garrick is buried.

William Winter, the dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*, says of Sir Henry:

"In the death of Henry Irving the stage has lost its most illustrious figure and the world has lost a great benefactor. He has died in the fulness of artistic achievement and at the summit of a spotless and splendid renown. . . . He was animated by the noblest form of human ambition—the wish and purpose to make his generation better and happier by excelling as an interpreter of human nature, a minister of beauty, and a guide to the spiritual life. For thirty years he held the destiny of the English stage in the hollow of his hand, and during that time he presented only the greatest subjects, and presented them only in the greatest manner. He touched nothing base. . . . . .

"He was a great actor—certainly the greatest actor of his time—and so far as the printed records of the stage enable a studious observer to judge, he was the greatest actor that ever lived, for there is no record of any man who has played so many and such widely contrasted parts of the highest order and played them all equally well. His range included Hamlet and Jingle; Macbeth and Don Quixote; King Lear (which he considered his best performance) and Robert Macaire; Dr. Primrose, the Vicar of Wakefield, and King Louis XI.; Mephistopheles and Benedict; Lesurques and Dubosc; Shylock and Doricourt; Becket and Corporal Brewster, and Mathias, in 'The Bells,' a part in which no other actor could come within a thousand miles of him, a fabric of his own wonderful imagination, into which he poured all the fire of his generous nature and liberated the finest reserves of his soul. It



SIR HENRY IRVING.
"No mind more noble," says William Winter, "no heart more tender, no spirit more pure and gentle ever came into this world."

was not merely the element of variety at which he aimed, the easy expedient of frequent change of bill; he acted every part, making every fiber of it vital and the whole personality true. His interest in humanity was as wide as the human mind can reach and as deep as the human heart can feel.

"In his character he combined great wisdom with great simplicity. His whole being was dominated by intellect, but his sympathy extended to every suffering creature upon earth, and in practical charity his munificence was boundless. In many ways he was a lonely man—isolated in part by mental supremacy, in part by temperament, and in part by circumstances of cruel personal experience—but he loved to make others happy, and he gazed with eyes of benevolence on all the wide pageantry and pathos of this mortal scene. No mind more noble, no heart more tender, no spirit more pure and gentle ever came into this world. Henry Irving lived to bless mankind, and in his death—which is a universal bereavement—he leaves an immortal memory of genius and goodness and an immortal example of all that is heroic and beautiful in the conduct of life."

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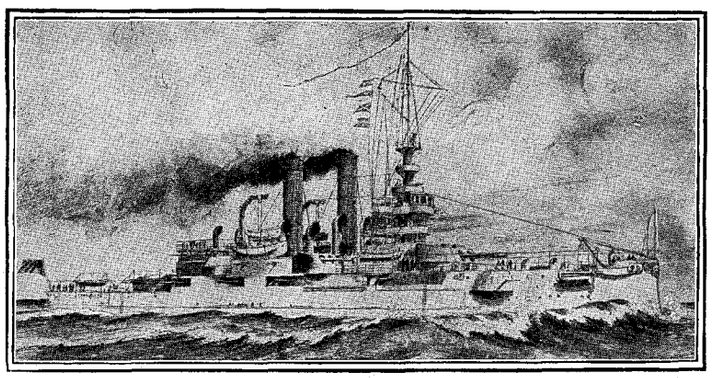
A COSTLY NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

THAT a battle-ship costing nearly $6,000,000 should be placed by naval experts in a class that has become obsolete almost on the day that it first entered the water is unpleasant news to many newspapers, some of which remark that the money could have been used to good advantage in irrigating the West or for harbor improvement. Such is the fate of the *Mississippi*, which was launched on September 30 at Philadelphia. It is supposed to represent a new type of vessel, but in tonnage and speed is far inferior to others projected and built during the past three or four years. It is claimed that the *Mississippi* will have become a back number, measured by the world's standard, long before she is placed in commission. The *Mississippi* and its sister-ship, the *Idaho*, both of 13,000 tons' displacement, were authorized by Congress in the spring of 1903, and at this late hour Congress is being scored for refusing to consider the advice of the experts for heavier and speedier battle-ships. "At a time," declares the New York *Tribune*, "when in the English and Japanese navies a speed of eighteen knots an hour is the minimum that is considered for a battle-ship and nineteen knots is sought and attained, we are building a vessel that will have only a speed of seventeen knots."



BATTLE-SHIP "MISSISSIPPI."

A new type of vessel, which naval experts have relegated to the second class, because of her low speed. The picture shows how it will look when completed.

The opinion among naval officers of this and other countries is now for big and fast battle-ships. Admiral Dewey is of the opinion that the battle-ship of the future must have high speed and about 18,000 tons' displacement in order to carry a battery of tremendous power. In this view the Admiral is supported by nearly all the experts of both England and Germany, according to reports to the New York *Herald*. President Roosevelt and the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs also endorse the Admiral's views, and the General Naval Board lately recommended that the two battle-ships authorized by the last Congress be raised from 16,000 tons to 18,000 tons.

Tho deficient in speed, these two ships have battery power equal to some of our own biggest battle-ships, which leads the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to remark that "there are not many bigger or more formidable battle-ships afloat than the *Mississippi* will be when it goes into commission." *The Inquirer* says further:

"It is not so long since the famous *Oregon* was new, and with its tonnage of 11,000 and its nominal speed of 16.8 it was considered a crack-a-jack, but now it has been relegated to the class of second-raters along with the *Indiana*, *Iowa*, and the *Massachusetts*, which closely resemble it in armament and dimensions. All four were launched in 1893 and put in commission three years later. They are less than ten years old and already the naval sharps sniff at them contemptuously.

"Yet their case is unimpressive compared with that of the *Mississippi*, which is being denounced as not much better than obsolete even before it has been completed. The naval men have been convinced by their observation of the fighting in the Far East, and especially of the manner in which Admiral Togo crushed the forces of his adversary in the engagement of the Sea of Japan, that the battle-ship of the future is going to be a tremendous affair of 18,000 tonnage or thereabouts, and because the *Mississippi* does not reach or nearly approach this standard they are not prepared to recognize in it a particularly valuable addition to the naval strength of the country. They ought to know, and their opinions are entitled to respect. As the most progressive naval countries, such as Great Britain and Japan, are engaged in building or projecting monsters which will furnish a stable platform for more guns of the heaviest caliber than have heretofore been employed, it must be regretted that in the case of the *Mississippi* and of the *Idaho*, its sister-vessel, Congress ran counter to the recommendations of the Naval Board. . . . . .

"The most serious criticism to which the *Mississippi* is open is invited by its inadequate engine-power. The Russo-Japanese engagements conclusively demonstrated the immense importance of superior speed. It was because, owing to his advantage in this respect, he could choose his own ranges that Admiral Togo was able to crush the enemy with so little loss or risk to himself, and it is a pity that the *Mississippi* has not been designed to steam more than seventeen knots an hour. This is a knot an hour less than the Japanese battle-ships. We ought to do better than that."

INVESTIGATING THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE MONOPOLY.

THE proceedings begun by Attorney-General Moody, by order of the President, against the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association "will be among the most notable ever tested in the courts," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "as it will settle certain broad problems of every American city"; and the Buffalo *Express* thinks the case "is unquestionably one of the most important brought by the Government against a railroad organization to prevent restraint of interstate commerce." The terminal association, which is composed of fourteen of the principal railroads entering St. Louis, absolutely controls the traffic across the Mississippi River at St. Louis by owning the Eads and Merchants' bridges and the Wiggins Ferry Company. It also controls the terminal facilities in the city, and the merchants of St. Louis are said to be hopelessly in the grasp of this monopoly. Frequently, we are told, the charge for transporting freight in the St. Louis yards and across the bridges is by far the largest part of the cost of moving freight which has come hundreds of miles. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks:

"If this progressive consolidation of interests and of power to fix charges, with competition cut off, constitutes a monopoly in restraint of trade, the decision in the case will be a national landmark. . . . St. Louis has a special interest in the matter because it is subject to exceptional charges in its lines of communication with the East. Free roads and bridges are the rule elsewhere. Few toll-gates and toll-bridges remain in the United States. No other city in the class of St. Louis carries such a burden, nor is any other compelled to pay so heavy a tribute to a single combination. A city approaching a population of 1,000,000 and rapidly expanding in commerce and manufactures could not be expected to remain satisfied with so rigid a grip, or any uncommon grip, upon its main gateway. A solution was bound to come, and the result of the pending suit will be all the more welcome because it will also clear up some national points of the first moment."

The terminal association has been the center of litigation for some time. The Buffalo *Express* gives this account of the proceedings brought against the association:

"The first legal attack on the Terminal Railroad Association was made in October, 1903, when the Attorney-General of Missouri, Edward C. Crow, sought to dissolve the association under the State antitrust law. The defendant admitted all the facts alleged by the State, but denied that it was a railroad in the meaning of the law which prohibited the consolidation or single control

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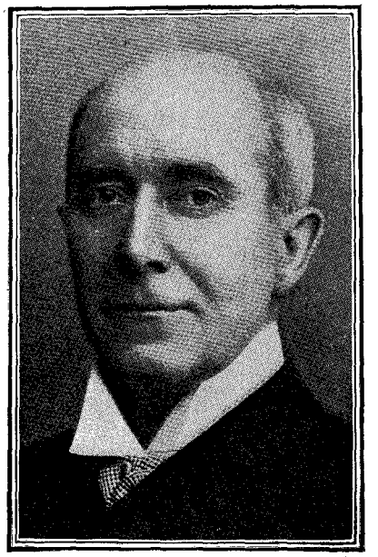
WILLIAM R. HEARST,
Nominee of the Municipal Ownership League for Mayor.

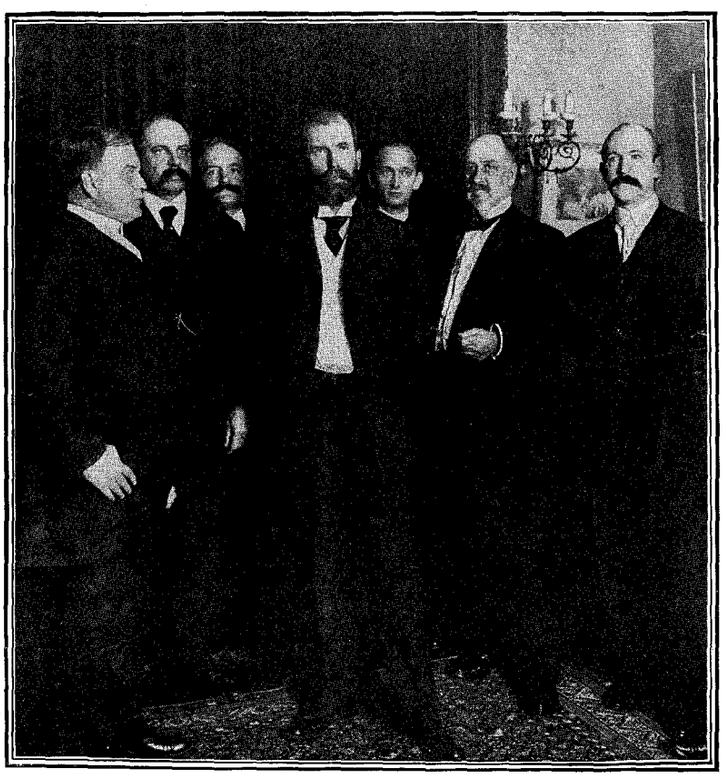


WILLIAM M. IVINS,
Republican nominee for Mayor.

of competing lines. This view was taken by a majority of the justices of the Missouri Supreme Court, and there the case ended. The situation was brought before the Administration in June, 1903, by Attorney-General Crow, when he pointed out that the terminal association, which was the owner of the Eads Bridge, had obtained control of the Merchants' Bridge. He directed attention to the forfeiture clause in the Merchants'-bridge charter. Secretary Taft gave an opinion last June that the situation did not warrant forfeiture, but suggested that mandamus proceedings might be instituted against him as Secretary of War by any one who felt that his decision was not sound, or that legal action might be taken under the Sherman Antitrust Law. A month later a statement of facts was submitted by merchant bodies of St. Louis to Attorney-General Moody, which, with Secretary Taft's report, resulted in the decision to start legal proceedings."

ASPECTS OF THE NEW-YORK-CITY CAMPAIGN.

THE complete collapse of the fusion movement, followed by the renomination of Mayor George B. McClellan on a straight Democratic ticket, the nomination of William M. Ivins on the Republican ticket, and of William R. Hearst on a Municipal-Ownership ticket, gives New York city and county what is called "a triangular contest," with William Travers Jerome as a free-lance in the field for district attorney. The Republican nomination was offered to Mr. Hughes, counsel for the insurance investigation committee, but he declined it. Political forecasts are pointing so generally to the reelection of McClellan and the defeat of Ivins that the local press seem to be inclined to look upon such events as foregone conclusions. So these candidates have fallen among the lesser objects of interest, while Hearst and Jerome have become the great spectacular features of the campaign. The desperate efforts that Tammany is making to defeat Jerome, and the equally determined efforts which a large number of Republicans, Citizens'-Union men, and independent voters are making to keep him in office have placed him in the center of the hottest kind of fighting. If Jerome is elected, Tammany fears that he will be the next Democratic candidate for Governor. If he is defeated, Tammany believes that a victorious McClellan can easily march into Albany. The interest that attaches to Hearst seems to be due largely to the anxiety to know how many votes he will be able to take away from the straight Democratic ticket, and to what extent his radical teachings have carried conviction to the minds of the poorer elements of New York's population, with whom he has been working so strenuously for several years. The New York *Times* (Dem.), which has always espoused the "sane, safe, and conservative" policies of its party, is naturally bitterly opposed to Mr. Hearst. After giving an uncomplimentary account of the life and character of the Municipal-Ownership party's candidate for Mayor, and charging him with using his enormous inherited wealth in originating "yellow" journalism, and promulgating ideas of life and government so foreign to the established order of things that he is "unknown" in the social and business circles of the city, *The Times* goes on and makes the following remarks regarding him and his running mates on the Municipal-Ownership ticket:



MR. HUGHES DECLINING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY.

The insurance investigation, said Mr. Hughes, "should not be colored by any suggestion of political motive," hence "in my judgment I have no right to accept the nomination."

"That such a man should aspire to be the mayor of such a city, that any organization should ask even a moderately intelligent electorate to put Mr. William R. Hearst in charge of the municipal business, might well excite astonishment. We think astonishment should give way to satisfaction—very great satisfaction. Mr. Hearst is the proper leader of the municipal-ownership cause. If the word logical may be used in speaking of such a socialistic foray we should say that Mr. Hearst was the logical candidate. Ex-Senator Ford and Judge Seabury have studied municipal-ownership theories much more diligently than Mr. Hearst; they could expound the faith for hours before audiences the sight of which would make Mr. Hearst seek a means of

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escape. But Mr. Hearst has paid the bills of the league's propaganda, and he is entitled to this honor. From the public point of view it is well that the question should be submitted, not only on its own merits, but on the merits of Mr. Hearst, the chief agitator in that field of reform. The community ought to know how large a following such a class and such a candidate can get in this town."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) also thinks that there is much cause for satisfaction in the fact that Mr. Hearst has put so squarely to the test "the popular strength of the principles which he has so vigorously advocated." How widely the ideas he has promulgated are held, and how deep they have sunk, *The Tribune* does not pretend to know, but it admits he has "a large following," and that it is "a good thing to have that following counted." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is another paper that expresses relief because Hearst "has taken a straight socialistic nomination," and it fears that his strength may "prove far greater than any one dreams." *The Post* continues:

"Our scoundrelly financial magnates are breeding socialists as in a forcing-house. But it is of the highest importance to ascertain what their numbers and temper are; and for this purpose the Hearst candidacy will serve admirably."

The New York *World* (Dem.), altho detesting the principles which Mr. Hearst represents, nevertheless has such an outspoken disgust for the methods of Murphy, McCarren, and other Tammany leaders that it has as many words of encouragement for the Municipal Ownership ticket as for the straight Democratic ticket. "If Mr. Hearst will give articulation and organization to the deep conviction among all intelligent Democrats that the name and fame of the historic Democratic party are being used by unscrupulous bosses and politicians," exclaims *The World*, "he will render a distinct public service, whatever his motives may be." *The World* then continues:

"We sincerely hope that Mr. Hearst will receive a very large vote. His associates add strength to the ticket. John Ford, when a State Senator, introduced and did good work in pushing the franchise-tax bill which *The World* originated and championed. He is an able, independent man, and would probably make a better because a more independent comptroller than Metz. J. G. Phelps Stokes is a young man of wealth who has thrown aside luxury for philanthopy. His work in the East-Side settlements does not require recapitulation at this time. As President of the Board of Aldermen he would be more independent than McGowan. Of course Mayor McClellan will be reelected, and if Murphy should have sense enough to indorse Jerome, the Tammany city and county tickets would both be elected. Nevertheless, if Henry George could poll 68,000 votes in the smaller New York of 1886, without Brooklyn, it is an interesting question how many votes Mr. Hearst can poll from an electorate practically three times as large as that to which Mr. George appealed."

And it must not be overlooked that Mr. Hearst, among other things, is trying to do just what *The World* is hoping that he will do as regards the overthrowing of alleged corrupt political organizations and bosses. In spite of the characterization of "socialist" with which the opposition press have stamped him, there are in the platform on which he is running, in his letter of acceptance, and in his speech before the convention that nominated him, almost as many words against the political corruption as there are in favor of the municipal reforms which he avowedly advocates. A few lines from the editorial page of Mr. Hearst's *American* will suffice to illustrate this point:

"If the convention of the Municipal-Ownership League shall determine to make Mr. William R. Hearst its candidate for Mayor, he will accept—not because he has any desire for political notoriety, not because the office has attractions for him, but because, in his own words:

"'The machinery of government in this city is in the control of a boss whose fortune is based on contracts awarded by corporations in return for special favors and illegal privileges.

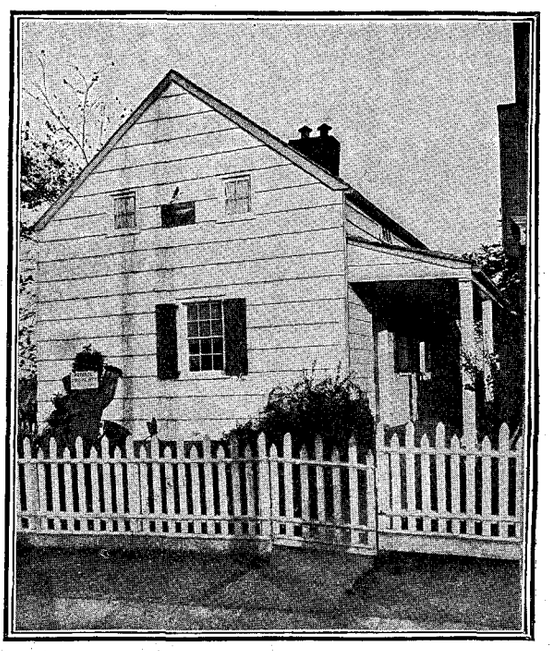
"'And bad as the situation is to-day, it is as nothing to the four-years' riot of corruption that would follow an apparent indorsement of such dishonesty at the polls.

"'Such a prospect is a menace to the prosperity as well as to the good name of the city, and is a threat against the rights and the material welfare of all the people.

"'Under these circumstances a man asked by his fellow-citizens to represent their interests and the honor of the city has no right to refuse.'"

POE'S EXCLUSION FROM THE "HALL OF FAME."

THE caution and conservatism of the electors chosen to select the names to be inscribed in the "Hall of Fame" of New York University have caused them to exclude some names the newspapers would see admitted. Five years ago the admission of General Lee's name aroused some warm comment; this year the comment seems to center around the exclusion of Edgar Allan Poe. Five years ago, when the first selection was made, altho fifty tablets were ready, only the following twenty-nine names could be agreed upon: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, and Asa Gray. This year, in spite of the many



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POE'S COTTAGE IN VAN CORTLANDT PARK, NEW YORY CITY.

vacancies, only eleven names were chosen. They were: James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, John Quincy Adams, James Madison, John Paul Jones, Alexander Hamilton, William T. Sherman, Louis Agassiz, Maria Mitchell, Mary Lyon, and Emma Willard.

The selection of the first list seemed to be an easy task, and the New York *Tribune* asserts that "with a single exception every name . . . has been all but universally approved, and approval of that one has been, we believe, overwhelming." But with each election the work has appeared to become more difficult; which shows, says the New York *Globe*, that "we have not yet fifty-five men concerning whom there is that practical unity of judgment

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that should precede pantheon glory." A large part of the press are also of opinion that the number of Americans with enduring fame have already been counted, and so they applaud the course of the electors in going slow, on the idea that "it is far better to make a dozen worthy candidates wait than it would be to admit a single unworthy name."

The Boston *Transcript* is surprised that Lowell and Whittier should enter the Hall before Cooper, Holmes, Bryant, and Poe. It remarks:

"James Russell Lowell was elected with seven votes to spare over the fifty-one required, but Whittier just slipped in under the canvas, so to speak, with only one vote to spare. Now there is nothing surprising in the fact that these men were chosen, because they are truly representative of different phases of American literature. They are two of our greatest authors. But the surprise comes at their elevation to this honor over the heads of James Fenimore Cooper, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, and Edgar Allan Poe. The difference in the number of votes is not justified. Poe, with the door shut in his face, had only forty-three votes, and ahead of him were placed Motley and Parkman."

The exclusion of Poe creates no end of surprise, but the public is assured that his personal habits had nothing to do with it. When Chancellor MacCracken, of the New York University, was asked what he thought was the reason why Poe was denied the honor of immortality, he ventured the opinion that the majority of the judges did not think that he was a true poet in every sense of that word, and then said:

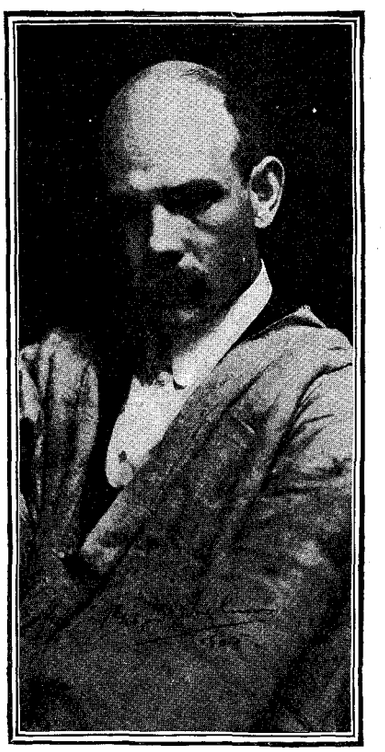
"The American people has not yet come to the stage when it prefers form to substance, and many are inclined to believe that Poe is attitudinizing in regard to Annabel Lee. Judged by Milton's criterion, that poetry should be simple, sensuous, and passionate, Poe's poetry has the first two qualities, but it is lacking in the third. Poe's poetry possesses the necessary simplicity of form to be easily understood, and the rhythm and picture-making quality meant by Milton's 'sensuous,' but it does not suggest the wide range of feelings, nor does it give one the impression that Poe felt any very deeply. This is my idea why he has not been elected."

This judgment against Poe has been generally disapproved by the press. Almost without exception the popular verdict seems to be that this unfortunate poet is more worthy of having his name perpetuated than are some of the celebrities who have secured a tablet in the "Hall of Fame." As an illustration of the support which Poe is receiving from those who believe that he has been deprived of his dues, we cite the following from the Baltimore *Sun*, published in Poe's home city:

"Persons who wonder how the 100 electors of New York's Hall of Fame could twice in five years refuse to inscribe on the wall of the 'Hall' the name of E. A. Poe, as one of America's greatest poets, but could find places for Whittier and other like rimers, are indebted to Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, for a partial explanation. Poe's rejection was not due, says the Chancellor, 'to the defects of the poet's moral nature, but to the lack of sincerity in his poetry.' In saying this, the Chancellor has, it is to be feared, written himself down an ass, as well as a malicious and biased critic unacquainted with the first principles of literary criticism. It is a malicious 'dab' at Poe, in the first place, to assume as an incontestable fact that Poe's moral nature was defective to any special degree. On the contrary, he was a particularly moral and amiable man, an exemplary husband and faithful friend. His first biographer, Griswold, whom Poe had excoriated in certain literary criticisms, 'got even' with Poe by representing him as a drunkard, but, outside New England and New York, Griswold's rancorous misrepresentations have long since been discounted. It was unjust of Chancellor MacCracken, therefore, to imply that Poe was immoral, as if it were an indisputable matter of fact, instead of a libel, and it was irrelevant to lug in the question of morals at all. Who asks about the morals of Homer when his rank among poets is under discussion? A poet's title to 'fame' lies in his poems, not in the verdict of Mrs. Grundy, however useful the function of the old lady in regulating the conduct of society. Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Sappho, Anacreon, Theocritus, Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Ovid, and Shakespeare among poets, and Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Tacitus, Fielding, and Gibbon among prose-writers, enjoy accordingly without dispute ample niches in the real hall of fame—the minds of competent men—without question about their private lives, which were not in all cases exemplary. In Chancellor MacCracken's inability to rise above Mrs. Grundy's horizon his incompetency to estimate Poe's place in American literature is most clearly demonstrated. A poet must be judged by his poetry—a truth which has not yet, it seems, dawned upon the so-called 'Hall-of-Fame' electors."

MEN OR WOMEN ANGELS?

A DISCUSSION has been stirred up in New York that bids fair to rival the famous dispute of the Middle Ages over the number of angels that can stand on the point of a needle. The present discussion was started by the Building Committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, who objected to what they called the mistake of the sculptor, Mr. Gutzon-Borglum in making in the image of woman his models of the statuary angels which are to adorn that imposing edifice on Morningside Heights. As a result of the wrangle Mr. Borglum has ruthlessly destroyed the figures of Gabriel, the Angel of the Annunciation, and of Michael, the Angel of the Resurrection, and will remake them so as to be suggestive of men, but all the other seraphim and cherubim will remain as they are, at least for the time being. The majority of the newspaper editorial writers discusss this topic in a vein of second- or third-rate humor, beginning with remarks on the incongruity of angels with whiskers and ending with the declaration that the women are angels, anyway. Newspapers that incline to treat the subject seriously cite the opinions of church authorities and Biblical students as showing that angels are masculine. The New York *Sun* shows that the representation of angels as feminine was a mistake begun by medieval artists, who drew their inspiration from Greek and Roman mythology. Says the New York *Globe*:



MR. GUTZON-BORGLUM.

"In the angel idea," he says, "there is something pure and spiritual and clearly beautiful, which is more compatible with woman than with man."

"From Genesis to Revelation, from cover to cover of the Bible, there is no mention made of a female angel. From the earliest points in the Scripture narrative whenever a pronoun is used referring to an angel, or 'messenger,' it is invariably the masculine pronoun. In the few instances in which angels are mentioned by name the accompanying article or pronoun is masculine. It was a 'man's voice' that Daniel heard 'between the banks of Ulai.' Balaam's ass, nearly 5,000 years ago, recognized the masculinity of Jehovah's emissary 'with the drawn sword.' The weeping angels are the creation of the poets; but had they not been, Nero wept—

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and he was devil enough. Gabriel, presumably for lack of a sister angel, made the annunciation to the Virgin Mary."

Mr. Borglum admits that he formed his idea of angels from his studies in art rather than in religion. "I have examined more than two hundred statues of these two angels," he says, "and the idea of masculinity I can find in none of them." He adds:

"In the angel idea there is something pure and spiritual and clearly beautiful which is more compatible with woman than with man. And so artists, unanimously, so far as I know, while repressing the sex, have inevitably given to angels the face, the form, and the indefinable atmosphere of woman. . . . . .

"I feel that my studies in Biblical tradition have been slighted, but I am willing to represent the two periods in Christ's life just as my critics suggest. Still I must insist that the ancient painters and sculptors always represented the angels in female form, and I feel that in representing the two angels in beauty of countenance and chastity of pose I have followed in the footsteps of all that is high and recognized in ecclesiastical art. But in spite of this I am ready to amend the soft, beautiful curves to the sterner outlines of the other sex."

But if Mr. Borglum had insisted upon preserving the suggestion of femininity in his models he probably would have found many to defend him. The popular conception of an angel seems to be that of a woman, and in the opinion of the Baltimore *American* it is now too late to disabuse the people of this firmly set belief. Thus:

"The stand of the cathedral clergy does not seem to have been well taken. The conventional angel is an idealization. No one has ever seen an angel, nor has it been possible to obtain a representation of one; therefore, no one knows what an angel looks like. While there is a general similarity in the figures of angels, there is a wonderful variety in the expressions of their faces, some stern, some majestic, and very many having the tenderness and beauty of women. The latter would seem to be the more natural and usual expression upon the faces of superior beings when regarding frail and helpless humanity. The wings of angels are entirely ideal. Whether they are supplied with these appendages or not, the conventional way of representing them is an anatomical monstrosity. Wings attached to the shoulder-blades without the necessary bunch of muscles to move them would be an impediment, instead of an aid, to locomotion, but if the muscles were supplied the grace of the figure would be destroyed. To convert all the statues and pictures of angels into men would be to displace ideals which have pleased and comforted the world for hundreds of years, and it is not apparent that any corresponding good would result or any good at all. To put whiskers on them is clearly inadmissible. There is not the slightest allusion in the Bible to an angel with whiskers; and now that the idea of an angel has been firmly fixed in the public mind, such an angel would be absolutely grotesque."

THE "SQUARE DEAL" IN FOOTBALL.

ENCOURAGED to further effort, perhaps, after stopping the slaughter in Manchuria, President Roosevelt has tendered his mediation for what the New York *Globe* styles "the amelioration of a warfare often more brutal than that of the tented field"—football. All other attempts to obtain changes in the practise of football have failed, and if the President brings about a reform, the Hartford *Times* thinks "he will render a service just as real as any performed in the course of his official duty." On October 9 the President entertained at luncheon Walter Camp and Head Coach "Jack" Owsley, of Yale; Head Coach "Bill" Reid and Dr. E. H. Nichols, of Harvard; and Prof. John B. Fine and Head Coach Arthur Hillebrand, of Princeton, and a long conference followed in which Secretary of State Root participated. It was learned that the President considered with them particularly the morale of the game with a view to eliminating much of its brutality if possible. With the President and Mr. Root taking part in the conference the matter assumes an interest wider than an affair of merely collegiate moment. Mr. Roosevelt's views are well known since they were fully and frankly stated in a speech at the Harvard alumni meeting last June. He said then:

"I believe heartily in sport. I believe in outdoor games, and I do not mind in the least that they are rough games or that those who take part in them are occasionally injured. I have no sympathy whatever with the overwrought sentimentality which would keep a young man in cotton-wool, and I have a hearty contempt for him if he counts a broken arm or collar-bone as of serious consequence when balanced against the chance of showing that he possesses hardihood, physical address, and courage. But when these injuries are inflicted by others either wantonly or of set design, we are confronted by the question, not of damage to one man's body, but of damage to the other man's character. Brutality in playing any game should awaken the heartiest and most plainly shown contempt for the players guilty of it, especially if this brutality is coupled with a low cunning, in committing it without getting caught by the umpire."

Forty-five deaths and hundreds of serious injuries is the record of football for the last five years, according to the New York *Herald*. Of the forty-five deaths nearly every one is traced to "unnecessary roughness," or "rowdyism," as it has been popularly called. Rowdyism is becoming too prominent to suit the editorial writers. A game in which "Iroquois methods," to borrow a phrase from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, were used, took place in New York between Columbia and Wesleyan on October 7. One of the Wesleyan players landed on the back of a Columbia man with his knees so forcibly as to render him insensible, and this so incensed the player's companions and the Columbia "coach" that they plunged into the Wesleyan eleven to put them all out of the game. The riot had to be quelled by the police. This is classed as "dirty football" by *The Ledger*, which adds:

"The faculties of the colleges are known as 'weak brethren' when it comes to regulating football. College faculties do not wish to be unpopular with the students, and they are not averse to the glory or advertisement which comes from a football triumph; but they have got to curb the ferocity of their football enthusiasts who 'must make records.' These men who must win at any cost are, many of them, semiprofessionals, in spirit at least. They come to college or are lured to the seats of the higher education because of their prowess on the ensanguined field. They are often low-stand boobies, loaded down with 'conditions' in their studies. The whole college world stands breathless while the faculty determines whether they have squeezed through on the disreputable scholarly minimum required of matriculated students; and when they get through—and they usually do, faculties being human—they must make names for themselves even if homicide is to be used."

As a result of the conference with the President, Mr. Camp and the "Coachers" of Harvard and Princeton, whose word is virtually law in all matters pertaining to athletics, and especially to football, have pledged themselves to the President to bring about a radical change in football tactics without delay. Roughness, holding, and foul play are specifically mentioned. President Eliot, of Harvard, thinks that the President has tackled a hard job. "It is hard to bring about a reform through the very men who have long known about the existing evils and have been largely responsible for their continuance," he says, and adds:

"The common justification offered for these hateful conditions is that football is a fight; and that its strategy and ethics are those of war. One may therefore resort in football to every ruse, stratagem, and deceit which would be justifiable in actual fighting. New tricks are always desirable, as surprises. The weaker man is the legitimate prey of the stronger. One should always try to discover the weakest man in the opponent's line, as, for example, the man most recently injured, and attack him again and again. If a man, by repeated blows about the head and particularly on the jaw, has been visibly dazed, he is the man to attack at the next onset. If in the last encounter a player has been obviously lamed in leg or arm or shoulder, the brunt of an early attack should fall on him. As a corollary to this principle, it is justifiable for a player, who is in good order, to pretend that he is seriously hurt, in order that he may draw the opponent's attack to the wrong place. These rules of action are all justifiable, and even necessary, in the consummate savagery called war, in which the immediate object is to kill and disable as many of the enemy as possible. To surprise,

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ambuscade, and deceive the enemy, and invariably to overwhelm a smaller force by a greater one, are the expected methods of war. But there is no justification for such methods in a manly game or sport between friends. They are essentially ungenerous, and no sport is wholesome in which ungenerous and mean acts, which easily escape detection, contribute to victory, whether such acts be occasional and incidental, or habitual."

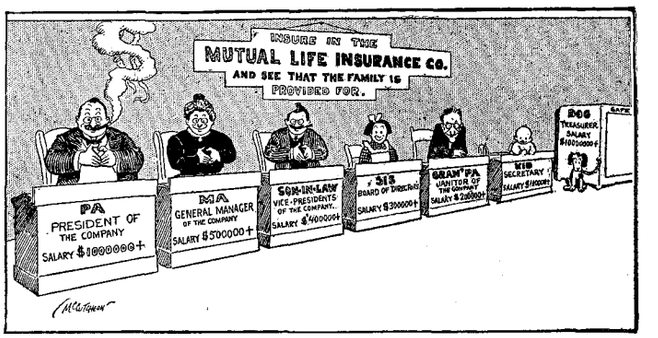
ELEEMOSYNARY CHARACTER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

THE legislative investigation of life-insurance companies in New York has revealed so many irregularities of administration and such a warped and incorrigible moral sense on the part of the managers of most of the larger concerns that, altho the testimony taken so far has all been on one side, the press of the country seem to take for granted that everything charged has been proved, and so, in discussing those whom the evidence implicates, they make as free use of opprobrious terms as if they were referring to criminals already convicted. With the exception of some insurance magazines and small journals they have not a defender of consequence. All the great influential newspapers are outspoken against them; and the words they employ in news accounts, editorials, and cartoons in speaking of these former respected leaders in high finance are so accusative, personal, and direct that they would be grossly libelous if they were not true. But the press show not the least fear or expectation of prosecution or litigation. They appear to be confident that they are doing a valuable service to the public in spreading broadcast the evidence of the wrongs and rascalities committed by the officials of insurance companies. The press are not asking for nor would they be content with mere resignations or dismissals. They are demanding criminal action, convictions, and heavy punishment; and unless such be the result of the investigation, it becomes more apparent every day that they will believe that corrupt influences have been brought to bear to interfere with the course of justice. So firmly are newspapers convinced that fraud and thievery have been perpetrated in the management of the larger life-insurance companies that all attempts of officials to explain or excuse their objectionable doings are greeted with ridicule and derision or received with distrust. Thus the New York *Globe*, in commenting on a portion of the evidence offered at the hearing before the legislative committee, says:

"If the testimony of President McCall, of the New York Life, before the Armstrong committee was marked by a tone of Dick-Turpin boldness, that of President McCurdy of the Mutual Life shows a tone of Uriah-Heep slyness. If one, defiantly confessing, in effect asks policy-holders, 'What are you going to do about it?' the other relies upon evasion and a plentiful flow of cant. It is hardly worth while, when both spectacles are so nauseating, to endeavor to determine which disgusts the more. Whether the spirit be that of the audacious highwayman or that of the soft-footed sneak-thief, it appears that in both other people's money has been subtracted from, and watchdogs placed to guard the fold have fallen on their charge."

SOUR GRAPES.

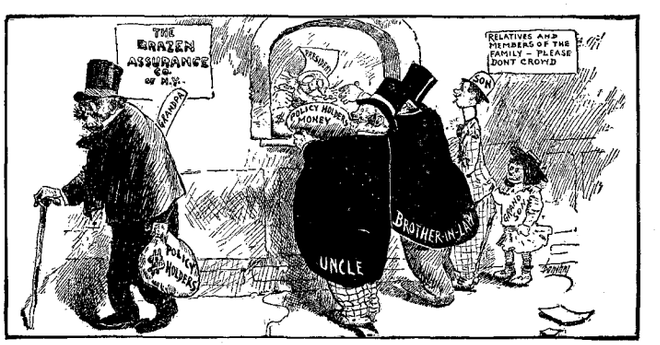
FOXY JUDGE PARKER—"Oh, no, we wouldn't take the policy-holders' money for worlds!" —Jack in the Glenwood Springs (Colo.) *Post*.



THE WHOLE DARN FAMILY.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

These exclamations of *The Globe* were excited by an interesting colloquy which occurred at the hearing between Attorney Charles E. Hughes and the high-salaried President McCurdy, of the Mutual Life. "Do I understand you," said Mr. Hughes, "that you regard yourself as charged primarily with the duty of extending insurance, altho it may be extended at the expense of the policy-holder?" To which the $150,000-a-year official replied:



THE FAMILY PAY DAY.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"I do; that is the view I take of a life-insurance company—that every person who goes in is insured on that basis, and with that obligation, and that the object of that company is to diffuse itself as largely as possible. Every person ought to understand that he is not doing it solely for his own benefit, but that he is participating in a great movement for the benefit of humanity."

This assertion of the charitable and altruistic character of life

"LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!"

—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

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insurance, being quite contrary to the purposes as expressed in the policies and literature of the companies, was so ridiculously surprising to Mr. Hughes that after he had fully grasped the situation he remarked: "Treating it as a missionary enterprise, Mr. McCurdy, the question goes back to the salaries of missionaries." This dialogue is the only humorous incident that has occurred during the sitting of the committee, and naturally the newspapers were quick to take advantage of it. The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* thinks that "in the working out of this eleemosynary idea it has not gone much beyond the McCurdy family connections in practise." This also seems to be the opinion of the New York *World*, which, after referring to the millions of dollars that the McCurdy family has received in salaries and commissions, says:

"To accomplish this greater good Mr. McCurdy sacrificed himself and his family. They injured their constitutions, smoking the cigars and drinking the wines which it was not good for the policy-holders to have. The McCurdys built up vast country estates that the policy-holders might continue to live in proper humility. They took upon themselves the burdens of the policy-holders' prospective sins, on the principle that it were better that one family go wrong than that the 659,544 policy-holders of the Mutual Life be subjected to the constant temptation of having spending-money in their pockets."

OPPOSING THE BRITISH TREATY WITH CUBA.

A VERITABLE tempest in a teapot seems to have been stirred up by the proposed Anglo-Cuban treaty which was signed about five months ago and is now awaiting ratification by the Cuban Senate. It is well known in Havana, according to the New York *Herald's* correspondent there, "that the United States Government is pulling every wire to defeat the treaty," the "Spanish, Cuban, and American interests alike regard the treaty as detrimental commercially as well as dangerous politically," and "the Havana press, except the government organ, is united against the treaty." The Liberals in Cuba assert, as reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, that "the treaty is being made principally because the party in power desires to make plain its independence of this Government." Our papers do not seem to think that the signing of the treaty evidences any real hatred against the United States even in those quarters where it is most actively supported. They simply believe that political conditions in the island are such that "any twist of Uncle Sam's chin whiskers" is now a popular move, as the pride of the more patriotic Cubans has finally begun to rebel against the tendency of Europe and of South and Central American countries to look upon Cuba as an impotent adjunct of her strong Northern neighbor and protector.

The clauses of the treaty which are considered most objectionable from the American point of view are the ones which provide that each nation shall grant the other the "most-favored-nation" treatment, except in tariff matters; and that merchant- and war-ships of either Power may, in case of stress or accident, refit with munitions and ammunition in ports of the other without more dues or restrictions than are required from the other's own vessels. The framers of the treaty argue that the latter clause would be inoperative in time of war, while the former is made harmless by the specific exception of tariff matters. They also recall that the United States is securely safeguarded by reciprocity treaties, and that on account of this fact, together with the added reason that England's trade with Cuba is insignificant, no favors shown to the United Kingdom in the island would materially effect American interests.

This view of the case is of course not generally taken by the American press, but nevertheless there are some papers that think that the grounds of protest against the treaty are decidedly tenuous. Thus the Springfield *Republican* shows that a "most-favored-nation" treaty has already been concluded between the island and Italy, declares that the "most-favored-nation" treatment is founded on the "open-door" principle which the United States has so bravely defended in China and the Orient, and then remarks:

"For some reason not entirely clear, it is now sought to prevent the negotiation of more such treaties by Cuba with foreign countries, at least until the United States can secure one which will grant special and exclusive advantages to American shipping. It is to be noted that there is nothnig to show that the Cuban-British treaty would give to British manufactures special or preferential privileges in the Cuban market. Our reciprocity treaty would not be in the least damaged by the proposed convention. Why should not British shipping have the most-favored-nation treatment at Cuban ports? It is difficult to understand this agitation against a treaty so innocent in appearance. Surely Cuba must make treaties if she is to establish such international relations as always appertain to an independent nationality. The United States already has four coaling or naval stations about the island, a reciprocity treaty granting tariff preferences on a number of articles of commerce, and, through the Platt amendment, the right of intervention in certain contingencies affecting finance, sanitation, and good order. Why demand more? The suspicion is raised that opposition to the Anglo-Cuban treaty signifies a covert desire to restrict still more Cuban independence, or a fear that the extension of treaty connections with European Powers, embracing the most-favored-nation principle, which is nothing but that equality of opportunity so eagerly sought in China, may tend to prevent later on the full absorption of Cuba by the United States.

"If these designs are not at the bottom of the objections made, and if our Government sincerely desires Cuban nationality to enjoy freedom for its development, then England seems the last nation against whom such obstructions should be raised. England has practically obliterated herself as an American power, in all that region south of Canada. England waived her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in order to give the United States a free hand in canal-building. England does not contest in the remotest degree American supremacy in the basin of the Caribbean Sea."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE policy-holder worth doing at all is worth doing well.—*The New York World.*

PERHAPS it is only a coincidence that kerosene rose steadily during the week preceding the day Mr. Rockefeller called the happiest of his life.—*The Chicago News.*

PROBABLY.—France and Germany have come to an agreement over Morocco. It is confidently expected that ultimately Morocco will also agree.—*The Detroit Journal.*

MR. DEPEW says he is opposed to insurance companies making contributions. Of course, he does not refer to contributions to individuals.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

HEREAFTER the packers themselves must pay for the inspection of meats. You are entitled to one guess as to who will pay the packers.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

GREENE and Gaynor say that they expect to receive justice in the American courts. This explains why they have been so unwilling to come back.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THERE is still some mystery about where much of the Equitable funds went, but there is no doubt in the minds of policy-holders as to where it came from.—*The Washington Star.*

"TURN your thought upon the highest things of life," said Mr. Rockefeller to the young men of Cleveland. And if they come too high form a trust and corner the market.—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE man who succeeded in defrauding a New-York bank out of $359,000 may have been imbued with the belief that it was his duty to equalize matters so far as possible.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE cry now in Russia is equality for all—dukes and peasants to be put on the same plane. From the stories told about the dukes, some of the peasants might reasonably object.—*The Baltimore American.*

THERE was a fight in the Austrian Reichsrath the other day because Baron Sternberg threw a glass of water at Herr Wolff. Herr Wolff doubtless belongs to the anarchistic group.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A MINNESOTA census-taker expresses surprise to find so many women who are no older than they were five years ago. It's a shame to allow a census-taker to cover a territory more than once.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

"ORDINARILY my experience has been that bears were not flurried when I suddenly came upon them," says the President in a magazine article. The bears probably failed to recognize him in his hunting-costume.—*The Washington Post.*

TOM TAGGART'S declaration that the Democratic campaign managers never received a dollar of insurance money tallies with Mr. McCall's statement. McCall intimated plainly that the importunities of the Democratic managers were fruitless.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE PASSING OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."

HOW greatly the charm of a simple play may depend upon the genius of an actor was vividly manifested in the appearance of Thomas Jefferson (son) as "Rip Van Winkle" at Wallack's Theater in New York city, October 9. We are told that his assumption of the part was in accordance with his father's express wishes; and his first appearance in the character was made some years ago. The New York *Times*, the morning after the first New-York presentation, declared that "it was a dubious experiment at best—this appearance of Joseph Jefferson's son in a play which the genius of his father had lifted far above anything which its scant merits justified." *The Times* does not indicate that the young Jefferson is without quality as an actor, but the "underlying sympathy, the poetic imagination, above all, the peculiar subtle artist feeling—all these he lacks."

Those who have felt the poetry and tender graciousness of Joseph Jefferson's pathos and comedy will appreciate the critic's further comment:

"We felt ourselves moved in the scene of Rip's return to his home—a stranger in the midst of his own people. But it was the tear of memory that moistened the eye. That, to-day, is the greatness of Joseph Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle. We hear the old lines, see the old masks, and forget the present, while living in a fond, regretful recollection of the past.

"As for Thomas Jefferson's Rip it is the outward shell. That it would be that, and nothing more, was apparent almost at the beginning. Who that has heard it will ever forget the note of pathos with which Rip laments Gretchen's ill-treatment of his dog Schneider? who could avoid the catch in the throat on the 'I'd rather she'd beat me than my dog'? We never saw Schneider, but we always felt certain that there was a Schneider. And we were nearly as much cut up about his death as was old Rip Van Winkle himself.

"But not so last night."

The New York *Tribune* was inclined to take Thomas Jefferson more seriously as an actor, while regarding the play "which was the crowning work of Joseph Jefferson's life" as dead. *The Tribune's* critic continues:

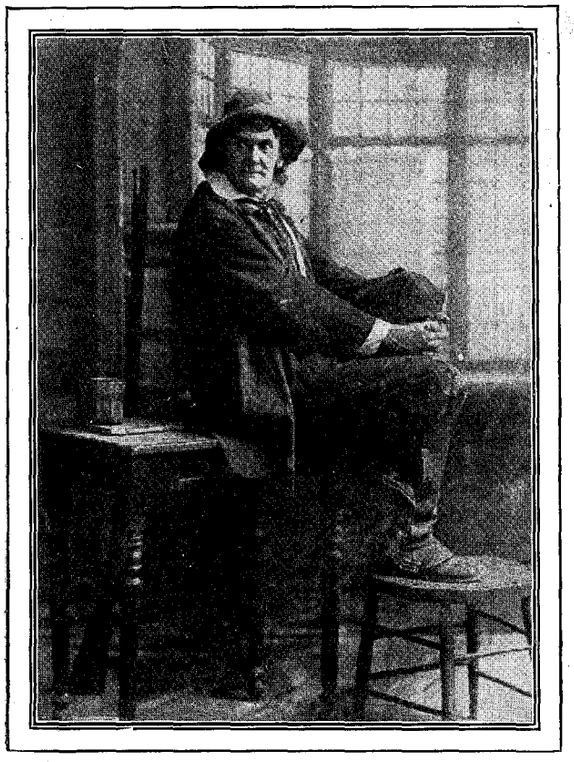
"It is a masterpiece that hangs only in the gallery of memory, and Thomas Jefferson, his son, has copied the masterpiece, copied it faithfully and lovingly and intelligently, and set it forth to view. But it is only a copy! That is the result of the inevitable comparison—the realization that it is only a copy.

"When that realization has come, however, it is pleasant to pass on to the enjoyment of the younger man's by no means slender powers, to feel the charm which he, too, undoubtedly possesses, especially in the later scenes, when pathos rather than humor is called for. His physical resemblance to his father is striking, tho his face is far less noticeably that of the comedian. . . . The witchery which the elder player exerted to such an extent in the early scenes that he won choking pity when he was driven from home, the younger player has not the personality or the art to exert; but the pathos of his waking, the grimmer humor of those later scenes, he could and did indicate with sure and natural art. All comparisons aside, he is no mean Rip."

For the setting of the play as presented in the revival, the New York *Sun* has only praise. "The true Jeffersonian simplicity was everywhere preserved," says the critic. "The effect was most fortunate as regards externals. In several scenes the old illusions were not disagreeably revived." Then follows the frank statement:

"But the face of the son quite lacks the well-remembered quaintness and arch distinction. His voice lacks the crispness, his eye the sparkle, that never deserted the elder Rip to his dying day. The mellow sunlight of the old humor, the melting tenderness of the old pathos, are clouded and subdued. There were times when very melancholy memories obtruded. We are not, then, so soon forgot. But why enlarge on the fact that a copy is a copy? As far as the performance had merit, it was that of an externally faithful replica. So, here's to Jefferson's health, and to his family's! May they all live long and prosper!"

The New York *Evening Post* points out that the new Jeferson was "revealed as a successor, not an inheritor." "The plain truth is," *The Post* asserts, "that the younger Jefferson, altho in many respects a veritable image of his sire, is nevertheless but a feeble reflection of him."



JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS "RIP VAN WINKLE."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, HIS SON, IN THE SAME PART.

A "RIP" WHO FAILED TO WAKE UP.

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FATE OF THE UNILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE demise of *Longman's Magazine*, after a life of twenty-three years of unblemished reputation, has brought up rather sharply the question whether a magazine can live to-day on literary excellence alone, or whether it must have recourse to the aid of pictures. Mr. C. J. Longman, the editor, seems to think that the public demands pictures. "The times have changed," he says in his valedictory editorial in the last issue, and "the endeavor to keep up a high literary standard is nowadays not sufficient." The competition for the favor of "the sixpenny public" is becoming very severe, and the "magazines and papers depending largely upon their illustrations" are "crowding the others out." "No doubt," he adds, it would "have been possible for *Longman's Magazine* to follow the prevailing fashion," but he intimates that its readers "would perhaps have disliked the change," while he himself could not "hope for success in editing a magazine of the newer description." *Longman's Magazine* boasted a list of contributors such as are usually associated with financial success—such as Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Hardy, and Rider Haggard—and the London *Academy* remarks that "such work might have been expected to make the fortune of any publication."

Photograph by Frederick Keppel & Co., N. Y.

"LOVE AND DEATH."

"The idea of death was a very constant idea with Watts."

Since the demise of *Longman's*, Macmillan announces that the magazine owned by that firm will be reduced to sixpence, and henceforth utilized to advertise the books published by them. A third London magazine of the old school will end existence in its present form and appear hereafter as one complete story every month.

The Academy, being a publication of the old school itself, is naturally anxious to find some solution for the change of taste in magazine literature. Altho battling for its own life, it faces the subject cheerfully. It observes:

"For some time past it has been evident to those who take note of literary changes that the old style of magazine was becoming obsolete, and being supplanted by one more adapted to the wants of the huge crowd which has been recruited to the reading public by a more general system of education. The public is continually changing, and prosperity can only come to those who keep a careful watch on its development, and are ever ready to meet it. There is no standing still. The publication which does not go onward must inevitably fall back. Yet it is clear that a very great gap will be left in the periodical literature of Great Britain by what practically means the obliteration of a style of magazine once extremely popular, and it may be worth while to consider whether it would not be possible to found a new magazine which would at once have a fair chance of commercial success and yet appeal to the *élite* of the literary world."

One very important fact stated by *The Academy* is that:

"the traditions of yesterday count for nothing, or next to nothing, with a public that is continually fluctuating, and the truth of the matter is that to do anything successfully it is necessary to the man in control of the enterprise to rise every morning with his head clear of tradition; that is, he must resolve to do nothing without a better reason than that it was done yesterday and the day before."

A second interesting suggestion from this staid English periodical is that "the chief aim in our ideal periodical would be to print the unexpected," and it goes on to say:

"To obtain this freshness one superstition to be got rid of is that attaching to great names. At the moment editors are too much dominated by them. In a great many cases the writer of repute has only to attach his name to a composition to be quite sure that it will be accepted. Perhaps it would be more true than charitable to insinuate that too often the editor has not the capacity to form an independent judgment, and is obliged to go by the repute in which his would-be contributor stands. But to do this is only to follow along the path which has so often before led to disaster. . . . The ideal editor of the first-class magazine of the future will not only have capacity and independence of his own, but will have faith in the existence of a body of readers who will be able to appreciate the best that he can provide."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks it would have been easy to have brought *Longman's* into line by furnishing the usual catch-public features, and it satirically suggests the following practically useful methods:

"A large blotch of scarlet or crude blue, or the face of a simpering girl, on the cover will catch the eye of purchasers as they are rushing for train or ferry—every editor knows that. Should the reader find nothing that he cares for within the covers, it matters little; that streak of color acts with hypnotic effect on his brain. Or, if the contents are to be considered, the proper material is near at hand. Half a dozen full-page pictures of actresses in raw tints, a few photographs of 'the old homestead' taken with blurred outlines so as to look 'artistic,' and the principal work is done. As for text, the supposed confession of any one who is poor and honest or rich and treacherous will carry a long way; and there is always the sensational story. But still more important than confession or fiction is the little, seductive editorial note under the title, which confides to the reader how the article was obtained, and tells him some notable fact about the author. All this is so regular that it might seem to be done by machine; the real brain work, of course, goes on in the advertising-room."

The Post thinks that our magazines are degenerating under the "six-penny and ten-cents-read-me-quick rule," and that even those who grumble about the quality of these magazines are drawn to their purchase by the "hypnotic effect of the illustrations." In a little timely moralizing at the end of its article *The Post* decides that in the cheap modern magazines

"this impudent display of sensationalism means the obscuring and ruin of much that was modest and filled with quiet charm. Nor does any sign show itself that the public uses the lower as

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stepping-stones to the higher. There is a simple taste of ignorance, there is a refined taste of culture; and it is not so difficult to pass directly from one to the other. But it is an absurdity to suppose that the taste can be trained by what is vulgar and vicious."

THE NOTE OF MELANCHOLY IN WATTS'S GENIUS.

RUSKIN'S remark, that Watts was a great artist ruined by studying the Greeks, does not seem to be indorsed by Mrs. Russell Barrington, his friend and pupil, who makes an intimate and illuminating study of his genius in a new book of reminiscences of the great painter. In her opinion, his instinctive, unconscious genius was Celtic, shown in the note of melancholy and mystery that appears in his best work. We derive from her that what he owed the Greeks was the spirit of his rendering, "the serenity of form," while the content of his work was interfused with a feeling Celtic in its nature. His perceptions, she says, "went into the unrecognized crevices of the psychic realm: that realm in which the Celtic and Slav natures revel." To quote:

"There is much in common between the genius of the Slav and the Celt. Nietzsche went so far as to trace a similarity in the origin of their languages. I feel much of the finest Slav music, which arouses such enthusiasm in our modern music-loving natures, to be in the same strain as that of Watts's genius. Tchaikovsky's tragic symphony and Watts's 'Sic Transit' touch the same chord of profound impersonal melancholy, the intense and deep interest of both works lying beyond the circumstances of the human lot alone, touching these vaguer mysteries which float between the spiritual and the earthly conditions of the soul, recognized by the word psychic. . . . . .

"But the other day I realized how identical is one strain in the art of the Slav and of the Celt. I was listening in the gallery in Leighton's studio to a fine rehearsal of Tchaikovsky's splendid trio for pianoforte and strings. Close to me was a cast of Watts's 'Clytie.' How intimately connected seemed the feeling of the two great works! As the sounds rose and I looked intently at the 'Clytie,' so full of yearning, passionate, lingering unrest, each creation seemed to add something of meaning to the other. Two sister-spirits speaking in music and sculpture: the same strain of mysticism and melancholy, alike in composer and sculptor, uniting in creating one and the same deep impression."

Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

PORTRAIT OF WATTS WITH HIS PICTURE OF "THE COURT OF DEATH" AS A BACKGROUND.

The Celtic nature is melancholy and secretive and its real sensitiveness is kept under, points out the writer. Its melancholy is almost unexplained to itself, and it turns naturally to thoughts of death. These traits are found in their purest expression in that specimen of the race produced in the Breton peasant. All of these traits were present in Watts, tho between him and the Breton peasant the differences were compounded of the materials of which genius is made. Says the writer:

"The idea of death was a very constant idea with Watts. It was not merely a fact to his mind, it was a stirring interest, and had in it the power of moving his most creative impulses. Over and above his Celtic temperament there was in his nature so much besides. Tho doubtless a very sensitive instrument on which other individualities played, which aroused by their stimulating influence the development of his own creative power, his temperament was allied to a searching intellect, subtle powers of reasoning, and the traditions of an early strict religious training; above all, to that rare mold in human nature we call genius, which sees, apprehends, and comprehends instinctively a further, completer point of vision in things than does the ordinary man or woman. Genius is peremptory, the Celtic temperament is diffident, secretive, and intensely tho shyly emotional. With his finely pointed, subtly distinguishing brain Watts discerned every weakness in himself. He fought strenuously against outside influences diverting his own constancy of purpose and determined aims, and yet he felt the necessity of feeding his genius by outside influences. Watts might, and indeed did, feed much on the vitality of others, but such vitality was but added fuel to a fire which burnt in his own creative imagination, his own fervent, individual temperament, the temperament of the Celt. It was the something indefinite which explains itself but in part, tho reaching to the very heart of the mystery in all things that stirred most deeply his imagination, those questioning notes reflecting the pathetic contrasts in life rather than definite themes weighted with solemn fate, such as the Greeks commemorate in their tragedies. The melancholy note in the art of the Slav and of the Celt is left loose ended, a note of unexplained sadness, such a one as forms the inner thread of the wild, reckless bursts in Slav music. The upper surface may be gay and fearlessly abandoned, but the ground-work is a mystery and a wailing. It is the contrast of sad and gay, the story of all the world's real life. . . . . .

"So in Watts's painting. Behind the sensuous glory of color, the richness of texture and quality, the serenity of Pheidian form, we find a weird, melancholy note. In his greatest pictures that note belongs to the theme as well as to the feeling. In the 'Sic Transit' we have the triumph of his art. Here there is no rift rent in the sky—nothing to lift off the brooding melancholy of the theme, no hint to lead the thought upward from the transitory to the eternal. After the first 'Love and Death' was painted I often pleaded for the further theme, 'Love Triumphant.'

"It came at last, but compared to the 'Love and Death,' 'Love Triumphant' was a failure. The love who was defeated, overpowered by the stride of death, was a glorious, passionate, pathetic love; and death, the inevitable, was solemn and grand.

"The unanswered question, the mystery of existence, had more power to stimulate the imagination of the Celt than had the glory and the joy of a fixed faith."

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GEORGE BERNARD SHAW ACCUSED OF DULNESS.

IF the accusation that George Bernard Shaw lacks the moral sense roused him to such a furious retort as the one noticed in these columns October 7, it is hard to predict what he will say when he reads the verdict of the New York dramatic critics on his latest and very "topnotch" drama, "John Bull's Other Island." They find it tedious. There are "interminable wastes of talk" in it, says *The Tribune*; and *The Times*, before proceeding to a rather complimentary notice, explains that Mr. Shaw is not to be judged by ordinary standards. *The Sun* says that the "better" half of the audience "was frankly mystified, except at rather infrequent intervals; while the larger half, after a courageous effort to laugh, relapsed into long and sullen silences." The same critic adds: "The emotions he portrays are bloodless, and his characters are mere puppets—badly dangled at that. Character degenerates into the flattest and most obvious exploitations of caricatured types; and the love affair, instead of giving body to the play as a play, is inexpressibly painful, even revolting."

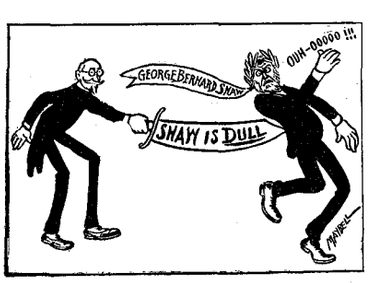
All this is a new accusation against the brilliant essayist and playwright who declared, "I have . . . wit in my head, skill in my hand, and a higher life for my aim." The present play was so popular in London that it demanded five matinees a week, and came heralded as the author's banner production. The critics experience difficulty in sketching the plot, and, indeed, it seems to be mainly an interpretation of British and Irish character, with remarks on political questions in the United Kingdom. Alan Dale describes the "movement" of the play thus in *The American*:

"For more than three solid hours we sat, in our theater-faces, and listened to an Englishman and an Irishman holding forth on Tariff-reform League, Nationalists, Separatists, Protective Tariff, Free Trade, the Disestablished Church, the principles of the Liberal party, Home Rule, Mr. Gladstone, the Tories, the Unionists, the House of Commons, and—presumably—Mr. Bernard Shaw's own conception of the Trinity.

"It was not gay. The Irishman had one theory; the Englishman knocked it down. The Englishman had another theory; the Irishman pulverized it. This went on with dizzy persistence, but those who waited for the end found nothing settled. It was all admirably impartial, but it was a 'tie.' Mr. Shaw gave the Englishman and the Irishman a black eye apiece, and seemed to revel ghoulishly. But it was not amusing, and it was not 'play.' It was ineffably tedious, insufferably drawn out."

The same critic says this play puts the Shaw enthusiasts to "the severest test to which they have ever been subjected," and he adds:

"There were moments last night when the sight of a Garrick-full of well-dressed people, all anxious for bright, intellectual fodder, sitting in befuddled bewilderment during the presentation of a thick, glutinous, and impenetrable four-act tract, was too ludicrous to contemplate seriously. It was a sardonic joke on the public. It was a riddle, and there was no answer. You gave it up long before it gave itself up.



THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The fun was that this big audience, buoyed up with the hope of giddy paradox, genial 'Shaw-isms,' and the lovely sensation of topsy-turvyism that may be compared to a mental loop-the-loop, had been gathered in under false pretenses. They obtained neither a play nor an intellectual feast of idea. They sat doing penance for their sins. It was a penitential evening, that began early and ended late."

GREEK FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDENT.

FREDERICK B. LOOMIS, PH.D., professor of biology in Amherst College, makes some interesting points in advocacy of Greek for the scientific student. Writing in the New York *Independent*, he states that his experience in teaching biology has convinced him that the classical students do a better grade of work in the subject than do the scientific. All his classes, we read, are composed of a mixture of both sorts, "and during the first three years the scientific students were given a half-year of zoology before the classicals came in with them, the latter even with the handicap doing as good or better work." The chief difference, he states, is in the character of the work presented, "the tendency being for the classicals to turn out more accurate and thorough results." He attributes this superiority to the mental discipline enforced by the study of Greek. We quote further:

FREDERICK B. LOOMIS, PH.D.,
Professor of biology in Amherst College, who empasizes the importance of Greek for the scientific student.

"It is the writer's belief that this is due to the better training obtained by the study of a language like Greek than is possible from a modern language. There are two main reasons why the Greek is the better: the first inherent in the language, due to its greater complexity and yet exact usage; the second in the manner in which the two are taught, the French or German being taught with the literary and artistic use emphasized. The second reason may be left with the mere statement, usually agreed to, that the French and German are not as thoroughly taught in the secondary schools as are the Greek and Latin. Turning to the first reason, in Greek there are for nouns, adjectives, and participles 3 declensions, and in each 3 numbers, 3 genders, and 5 cases, each with its ending; for verbs there are 3 voices, 5 moods, 7 tenses, and 3 numbers. This complexity is considerably greater than that of the modern languages, and when a student works out Greek sentences, extracting from each word its exact meaning by focusing on it this considerable number of tests, he can not but concentrate his thought. This taking of a word, and from each modification of its ending drawing a correct conclusion, is the sort of training which develops accuracy, which is the requisite of a natural science. There is so much in such a science as zoology which attracts the attention and is of popular interest that the tendency is to learn merely statements about the animals. This, however, does not train the mind or develop a scientific thinker. Both are done by taking a fact and focusing on it the wealth of other facts and principles until a logical conclusion is reached in regard to the relation and bearing of the particular feature."

"The weakness of the mass of the so-called scientific students," he asserts, "is their inability to concentrate, also the tendency to be easily satisfied." The mental exercise in acquiring Greek, he claims, is as much superior to the mental exercise in acquiring French or German "as swimming is superior to walking as a physical exercise."

JEROME K. JEROME, who has come to America to lecture, was asked by a representative of a New York paper if he did not fear to lay his brand of humor before an American audience. "Young man," he replied, "I have faced a Scotch audience on a damp night, and now I fear no foe."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ABSENT-MINDED MAN.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS, as a special phase of what the author calls "lapses of consciousness," is treated in an article on such lapses contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, October) by Prof. Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin. The object of the article, as he states it, is "to set forth the range of certain common and normal types of thought and conduct that reach expression without the usual and attentive guidance of consciousness." Such subconscious direction of what we think and say and do, the writer tells us, plays a constant part in the ordinary, and occasionally in the extraordinary, operations of the mind. Such lapses appear, for instance, when a man carries out unconsciously a more or less suitable act, from habit (a "motor lapse"), or when a discarded habit is unintentionally resumed, which Professor Jastrow calls a "lapse of persistence." Revery and dreaming are analogous states. That absent-mindedness belongs to the same category appears from Professor Jastrow's treatment of it. He notes that one of its most important factors is abstraction or a "deviation in alertness of the faculties from their normal functioning." He says:

"A certain intensity of concentration brings about a loss of orientation, a forgetfulness of self and surroundings; the regaining of which after such a moment of 'rapture,' 'brown study,' sleep, or anesthesia is variously interesting. Naturally the more bizarre and inconsequential lapses demand such decided fluctuations of self-adjustment as occur commonly only in those by temperament predisposed thereto. It is quite prominent how frequently those who contribute such instances admit that they are frequently detected in absent-minded loss of self. The slight or incipient form of the defective adjustment to which the state leads, every one can appreciate from the common experience of consulting one's watch merely for one's own information, and yet being wholly unable a moment later to tell what is the time. Students look up foreign words in the dictionary in some similar mental preoccupation, and as they close the book, become aware that they do not know the equivalent which they had actually found and read. Just how extensive the loss of orientation becomes can not be determined by the nature of the error which it induces, but must be inferred more intimately from the temperament and introspective account of the subject thereof. The man who, suddenly fearful that he had forgotten his watch, hastily explores the outside of his pockets, fails to feel the object of his search, and a moment later consults his timepiece to see whether he has time to go back and get the forgotten watch, may be regarded as suffering from a decided lapse of orientation sufficient to becloud his rational habits. Yet the degree of objective confusion involved in the following narrative is no greater than in many others, tho the context suggests a decided mental wandering. A young lady, after the wear and tear of an amateur play, was returning a helmet which she had borrowed as 'property,' and, passing by a laundry, entered, wrote her name on the package, asked when it would be delivered, and was only 'brought to' by the astonishment on the clerk's face when a partial unwrapping revealed the nature of the article. The same comment may be made upon this instance as well: A young lady calling upon her friend to borrow a bicycle, found only her brother at home. The latter was pleased to be of service, brought out his sister's bicycle, inflated the tires, then took the trouser-guards from his own bicycle, offered them, along with the machine—and realized that explanation was hopeless. One also hardly needs the confession of the subject of the following lapses that she is constantly losing herself, particularly under mental excitement, or apprehension, such as examinations bring in their train. Knocking at her own door and waiting for an answer, rubbing one foot against the other and saying, 'Excuse me'; sitting in her room absorbed in work, and realizing the passing of muffled steps outside the door (such as made by rubber heels which she herself wears), she mentally comments, 'There goes —— ——,' meaning herself—such are the tales laid at her door, which in substance are acknowledged."

In such a state as this the condition is similar to the transitional stages from sleep to wakefulness, in which adjustment to the real environment is only partial, and the subject is not able completely to control the dreamy, unadjusted, or inwardly absorbed consciousness. The writer goes on:

"In such a condition a night operator at a small railway station, who was rarely called between midnight and four o'clock and frequently slept during parts of these hours, tho always awakening to the combination of clicks that formed his personal summons, dozed off at midnight, and was awakened an hour later by the appearance of a conductor of a special train that had arrived without awakening him. The latter at once asked him for his train orders. The signal was displayed preventing any train from passing the station without stopping for orders; on the desk at the operating key was an order in his own handwriting, which was verified and found to be correct. With only the feeblest recollection thereof, the drowsy or sleeping operator had interpreted and recorded accurately his telegraphic duties. It is doubtless more likely that in such a half-awake condition the wrong response would be made, such as that of an operator under similar conditions who, suddenly aroused, went to an automatic vending-machine and tried to call up the despatcher by manipulating it. The half-awake, half-orientated consciousness is typically not critical, is satisfied with partial resemblances, and is suggestible; it occupies the middle ground between the lapses arising from a temporarily sleeping orientation and the more serious disturbances sequent to more fundamental lesions of consciousness."

RADIOACTIVE MATTER IN THE AIR.

RESEARCHES to ascertain whether there is any relation between the state of the weather and the electric condition of the atmosphere have been singularly unproductive, and efforts to use the electrometer as an aid in weather-prediction have therefore been failures. Recent investigations carried on at McGill University, Montreal, indicate a plausible reason for this failure, according to *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York, September 2). These researches appear to show that the earth is continually exuding a radioactive emanation, electrifying the atmosphere from below and interfering with the measurement of charges due to aerial movement, which is what the student of weather is trying to get at. The experiments at McGill showed that the air in an empty water-tank of about 650 cubic-feet capacity was as radioactive as if it had contained a small ascertained proportion of radium bromide. We read:

"The deductions from the measurements are of much interest. If the atmosphere covering the land surface of the earth is as active from an ionic standpoint as the air in Montreal, for an elevation of a kilometer, 600 tons of radium bromide evenly distributed over that surface would continue to produce emanation sufficient to equal in its effects those observed in this case. Moreover, if radium salts occur distributed uniformly in the crust of the earth to an extent sufficient to account for the observed temperature gradient in the earth, the layer of surface soil containing this small proportion of radium, sufficient to ionize the air to the observed extent, would be only a few meters thick. . . . It seems very desirable that the experiments described should be repeated in numerous localities over the globe, both on land and sea, in order to ascertain whether the ionizing properties of the atmosphere are uniformly distributed, or whether they vary from one region to another."

Besides accounting for the failures to get satisfactory atmospheric electric measurements, this radioactivity of the air may also, it appears, explain the apparent leakage from some well-insulated telegraph wires. To quote again:

"The ordinary telegraph wire is too poorly insulated at its supports or contacts to render such observations of much value, but lengths of aerial wire insulated with care, on oil-insulators, might afford important material for scientific investigation. These atmospheric ions have so recently become recognized that there has not been time to determine their influence upon natural laws. It is quite possible that they may exert an appreciable effect in the production of rain or take some share in the activities of the organic

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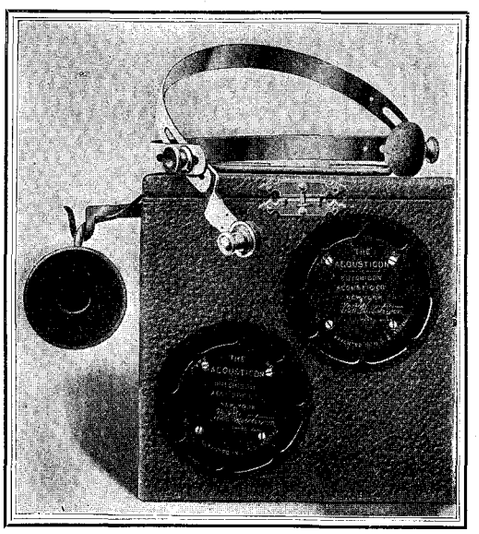
world. A large amount of patient investigation will doubtless be necessary before such questions can be answered; meanwhile, altho we must be prepared to accept beliefs cautiously, we must also be ready to bid farewell to all surprise, so wonderful have been the electric revelations of the past decades."

THE TELEPHONE IN AN AUDIENCE.

A TELEPHONE installation to aid persons in hearing the voice of one who is visibly present and speaking to them may seem unnecessary. It is so, doubtless, to normal hearers, but in the case of those who are partially deaf, or "hard of hearing," it has been found to be a great boon. In a form devised by M. R. Hutchinson and called by him the "acousticon," it has recently been installed in a number of public buildings in New York and elsewhere to enable such persons to listen to speeches, sermons, and music. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 23):

"The instrument is a combination of a telephone, a microphone, and a megaphone, and it is asserted that any person who has not lost entirely the sensitiveness of the auditory nerve can be made to hear the most delicate audible sounds by its use. . . . . .

"The accompanying photographic reproductions illustrate the instrument and its method of installation. Fig. 1 shows a form of the acousticon with two transmitters and a receiver, adapted for desk or table use. Thus made, the device resembles a portable camera and collects and amplifies all the sounds in an ordinary room or office. Fig. 2 shows the interior of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York city, with the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D., in the pulpit, and an acousticon with four transmitters on the reading-desk. A battery is concealed beneath, and ordinary telephone wires convey the sounds to the receivers in the pews in various parts of the church, there being at present some 20 receivers in weekly use. Fig. 3 represents the interior of the Hudson Theater, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York city, with the transmitter in front of the footlights, and the wires leading to the batteries, and to seats in the boxes and orchestra. The wiring is not so conspicuous as shown in the picture, most of the connections being now taken through the various ventilating channels and brought up through the flooring to the seats. The wires can be taken to the most distant part of the building and even to adjacent and distant places over an ordinary telephone circuit."



Courtesy of "The Western Electrician."

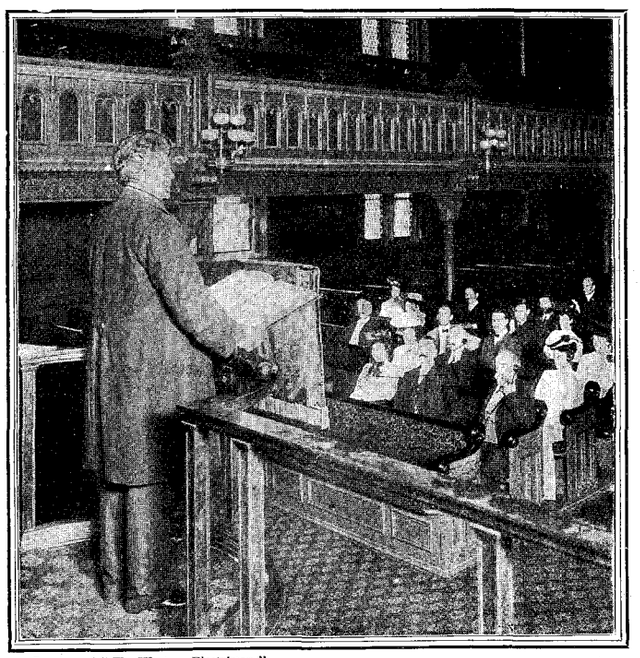
FIG. 1.—THE HUTCHINSON ACOUSTICON.

The present form of the instrument, we are told, is an improvement on an earlier type devised by Mr. Hutchinson several years ago. This early form, being operated by a storage-battery, was not adapted for extensive use. A portable form operated by a small dry battery, was exhibited at St. Louis in a shape adapted for individual use, and capable of being carried about like a small camera. Within the last few months the instrument has been adapted for use in public buildings, and any number of receivers up to fifty can be connected with the enlarged transmitters. To quote further:

"This improvement was mainly effected at the suggestion of Dr. Pentecost, whose wife has been afflicted with deafness for 30 years, and during all that time had never heard her husband's sermons. One day last spring Mrs. Pentecost took her portable acousticon to church and was enabled to hear the service with some degree of satisfaction. Then the doctor asked why it could not be specially adapted for his church, with a result that the various improved forms have been devised.

"The acousticon not only transmits and amplifies sounds, it also amplifies articulations. It reflects and transmits sounds on a compensating principle, intensifying the softer sounds and modulating the louder vibrations, so that the receivers deliver at the ear clear and distinct articulations. Different degrees of sound transposition to meet individual cases can be obtained. Any intelligent wireman can make the necessary connections in a building.

"After being successfully installed in the Madison Avenue Church, the acousticon was put in at the Broadway Theater, where in April last a company of deaf-mutes from the Wright Oral School were enabled to enjoy a comic-opera performance for the first time in their lives. Subsequently it was put in at the newly-opened Hudson Theater, as above described. Since then acousticons



Courtesy of "The Western Electrician."

FIG. 2.—TEST IN THE MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW YORK.

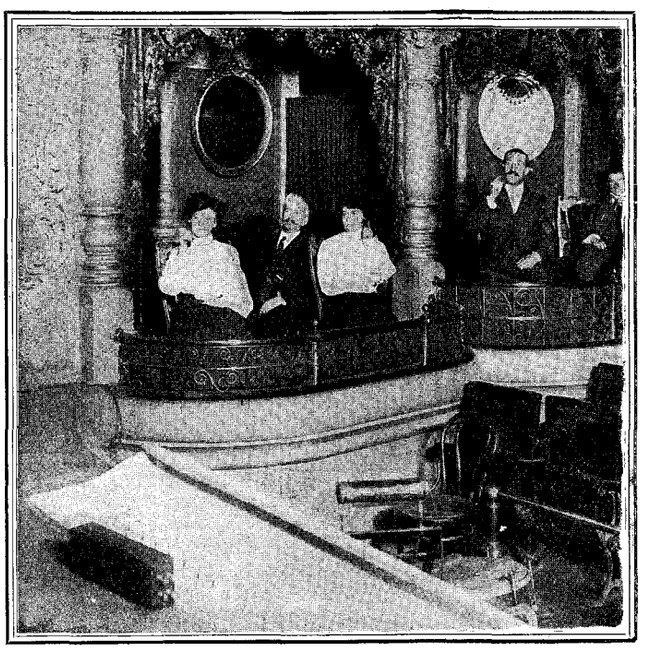


FIG. 3.—TEST IN THE HUDSON THEATER, NEW YORK.

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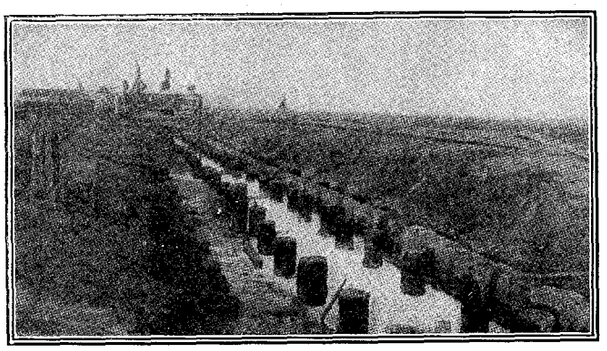
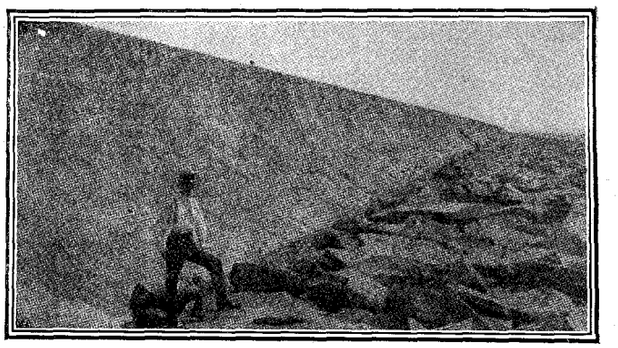


Courtesy of "The Marine Review."

ROUND AND SHEET PILING WHICH SUPPORTS THE SEA-WALL.



THE FINISHED SEA-WALL WITH GRANITE RIPRAP IN FRONT.

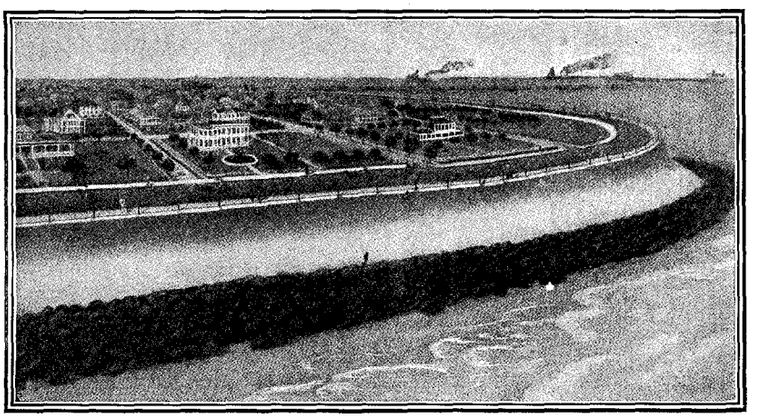
have been installed in public buildings in various parts of the United States. . . . An installation, including 50 receivers, has been ordered for the Westminster Chapel, London, England."

GALVESTON'S GREAT SEA-WALL.

TO prevent a repetition of the disaster of five years ago, when the ocean swept over the low island on which the city of Galveston, Tex., stands, overwhelming its buildings and drowning men, women, and children by scores, a great wall of concrete and granite has been built, partly by the city and partly by the Federal Government, to keep out the waves. As stated by the projectors, whose words are quoted in an account printed in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Ohio), the objects of this wall are as follows:

"To protect the city from the force of the waves and currents in the severest storms known to occur in the Gulf; to protect the city entirely from the water of the bay and Gulf in all such storms as occurred during the fifty years preceding 1900; to prevent the water in the severest storms, such as the one of 1900, from ever reaching a depth in the city dangerous to life or property.

"While providing for the above, to arrange a filling so as to secure sufficient elevation for drainage and sewerage."



Courtesy of "The Marine Review."

PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF GALVESTON AND THE SEA-WALL AFTER IT IS COMPLETED.

The part of the wall constructed by the municipality was begun October 27, 1902, and completed July 29, 1904, three months earlier than the contract time. An extension of one mile has been constructed by the United States Government along the beach in front of Fort Crockett and the Federal reserve adjoining the city on the west. The total length is thus about four and a half miles. The wall is 16 feet wide at base, curving to 5 feet at the top. It is 17 feet above mean low tide and 1 foot higher than the highest water of the 1900 storm. Says the writer:

"The sea-wall rests upon a foundation of four parallel rows of round piling placed at four-foot intervals and driven to a depth of 40 feet through the sand and piercing into the clay beneath. In addition to this piling there is between the first and second rows a solid continuous sheet piling so formed as to make a tight wall 12 inches thick, extending 24 feet below the surface, which is designed to prevent any undermining action which might in time be subjected to the wall on account of waves and currents of the ocean. Cast over the tops of these five rows of piles is a continuous concrete base into which are inserted steel reinforcing rods which extend upward, and around which the wall is formed. In addition to these rods, the foundation is made with three key formations four inches in depth. These key slots run longitudinally throughout the entire length of the construction. Extending gulfward from the foundation is an apron riprap of granite 27 feet wide and 3 feet in depth.

"Upon the completed foundation the sea-wall is cast in solid sections. Molds are placed and the mixture of cement and crushed granite is poured into them, and when the mass has set the molds are removed. So the work is carried on, each part of the sea-wall being keyed and cast into solid contact with the next, so that the wall, foundation and entire construction, is made into one coherent mass of rock formation which hardens with age and gradually becomes indestructible. Within the wall at two-feet intervals are steel reinforcing rods 1½ inches by 10 feet long, having at either end a four-inch washer. These rods are placed in such a way as specially to strengthen the wall by binding the upper and narrower portion to the broad construction at the base.

"In raising the grade of the city, which work is now being so successfully carried out, the level is put up to the top of the sea-wall, and along the space directly back of the sea-wall will be built a broad walk, to be enclosed on the Gulf side by a railing extending along the edge of the sea-wall. Next, there will be a wide boulevard driveway, bordered by a parking of grass with flowers, palms, and trees. The walk, driveway, and park will present an unobstructed view of the ocean, from which comes the balmy health-giving salt-water air. Residences will be erected along the boulevard high above the beautiful sea, thus presenting a charming view for miles."

The granite used in the construction of the wall and of the jetties at the entrance to the harbor is from Granite Mountain, one of the largest solid granite masses in the United States, covering about 150 acres. As much as 500,000 tons have been taken from this quarry in the past ten years. In the three and a half miles of sea-wall constructed by the city, there have been used 9,900 carloads of piling, 5,200 carloads of concrete, 5,000 cars of granite rock, 6 carloads of reinforcing rods; in all 20,106 carloads of material. To handle this vast amount of material would require 1,005 trains of twenty cars each, or one string of cars 156 miles long, each car loaded to full capacity. The weight of the sea-wall per lineal foot is 40,000 pounds.

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IDENTIFICATION BY "VERBAL PORTRAIT."

THE course of instruction in practical identification by verbal description, now obligatory on all Parisian police inspectors, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 30) by L. Ramakers. The Bertillon system, now in world-wide use, enables the police to identify any criminal who may fall into their hands a second time, but to recognize a man at sight on a crowded street is a different and a difficult matter. The Paris lessons in the

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A LECTURE ON THE THEORY OF DESCRIPTIVE IDENTIFICATION AT THE PARIS PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

method of the "verbal portrait," as it is called, are twenty in number, each lasting one hour, and the pupils receive diplomas certifying that they are qualified to receive and utilize such descriptions. Says Mr. Ramakers:

"This course was instituted as a result of the following observation, which had been made repeatedly:

"An inspector of police and, in general, every person unfamiliar with the application of the 'verbal portrait,' tho possessing the photograph of an individual, will pass by that individual without recognition, if the photograph is a few years old or if the general appearance has been altered by a gain or loss of flesh, or by a change in the beard or the hair or even the clothes. On the other hand, descriptive identification, which means an accurate description of the immovable parts of the face (forehead, nose, ears, etc.), enables those who are sufficiently familiar with the method to identify a person with certainty, not only with the aid of a photograph, but also simply by means of a printed description of those characteristics of the person in question which are out of the ordinary."

At Bucharest, where there is another school of descriptive identification, the following experiment was made very recently by the director, Mr. Minovia. At the departure of a crowded passenger-train, the description of one of the passengers was given to two pupils, then at the front and rear ends respectively. Before the next station was reached the person had been recognized and identified, altho he was disguised as completely as possible. The method by which this was accomplished is based, Mr. Ramakers tells us, upon the following principle:

"Suppose, for example, that we wish to describe the shape of the nose of every person that we are called upon to meet. The customary terms, 'straight,' 'aquiline,' 'flat,' 'pug,' etc., enable us in some cases to give an approximate idea of the organ in question, but in most cases no known appellation will suggest itself as appropriate.

"It is necessary, then, to analyze, to separate the characteristics until we arrive at categories which we can distinguish by common words, such as 'small,' 'medium,' 'large,' etc., or other analogous series.

"Thus, for the purpose of studying the form of the nose, the profile of the organ is divided into two perfectly distinct parts; the front, extending from the root to the tip, and the base, extending from the tip to the junction of the nostril with the cheek. The different forms of the front of the nose, 'hollow,' 'straight,' and 'convex,' may then be combined with the inclinations of the base, 'upward,' 'horizontal,' and 'downward.' Besides, for every form of the nose, its three dimensions vary independently of each other, and are indicated by a series of terms, ranging from 'very small' to 'very large.'

"This method of instantaneous analysis, which allows the form and dimensions of the nose to be identified with precision, has been applied to other parts, especially to the ear, which suffices in itself for the establishment of identity, in many cases.

"The general contour of the head, seen from in front, also presents various abnormal forms, and thus gives valuable assistance in the reconstruction of the 'verbal portrait.'"

HOW ANIMALS SLEEP.

IN what posture does a bear sleep? What positions are assumed by the monkey, the elephant, the tiger, during slumber? Do fishes sleep? To answer such questions as these one would ordinarily be obliged to search through many works on natural history, but Mr. A. Pérès has gathered together a large number of facts along this line in an interesting article which he contributes to *Cosmos* (Paris). Such items of information, he says, belong to the class of "common things that nobody knows." Of them the ordinary reader says: "That's odd; I never thought of it before!" while many students of natural history must confess ignorance. In the first place Mr. Pérès takes up the creatures that sleep standing, among which, he tells us, are included the ass and the mule, as well as the elephant and most of the other pachyderms. Most birds, he says, sleep standing on one leg, with the head under the wing; several kinds sleep in company, like the wild pigeons of North America. Of the sleep of fish he writes:

"Fish have a density so nearly that of water that they can rest quietly on sand or gravel without apparent effort. Are they asleep? Probably; tho they do not shut their eyes. At the beginning of evening, for instance, the gudgeon chooses a sandy spot between stones and remains there, facing the current, its body resting on the lower lobe of the tail and on its pectoral and ventral fins. . . . It is probable that it assumes the same position in winter and remains in it until spring, hibernating. The barbels and breams sleep in companies, like the gudgeon, but on a muddy bottom; the pike sleeps in summer near the bank, at the surface, where the sunlight can reach it; the carp keeps near the bottom; the eel hides in holes that it makes near the bank. The observation of sea fish is more difficult, as may be imagined; it is now agreed that herrings, mackerel, and other so-called migratory fish pass the winter at the bottom in a kind of lethargy. Do they adopt the gudgeon's position? Perhaps, tho Pléville le Peley has seen thousands of mackerel half buried in the mud, holding their tails up vertically above it.

"Batrachians sleep sitting, with the head in the air; the toad sleeps by day, in holes or under rocks, and retires under ground for the winter. He burrows backward, his hind feet and the end of his body serving to dig the hole, while he pushes with his fore-feet. The marsupials are generally forced by the shape of their bodies to sleep sitting; the phalanger fox sleeps in a crouching posture, the head between the forefeet. . . . The lemurs . . . also crouch, with the long bushy tail around the hind feet. With the chimpanzees and other apes the hair on the upper arm and the forearm grows in opposite directions; this serves to protect the animal more effectively from the rain, when he sleeps crouching in the thick woods or in the brush with his arms folded and pressed against the body. The orang takes his siesta with bent back, head hanging on his chest, and sometimes holding to a branch by one

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of his extended arms, but generally with both arms hanging by his sides.

"Penguins and pelicans also rest in a sitting posture; a whole flock takes refuge under a projecting rock, the beak resting on the breast, or with neck bent to allow it to rest on the back.

"The hare does not sleep with open eyes, as has been wrongly asserted, for its pupils are hermetically closed during sleep.

"The crocodile and the caiman repose on the ground on the entire ventral surface; lizards sleep with eyes shut and mouth open. Turtles naturally take the same position, the land varieties in dry grass or in a shallow burrow; the marine ones at the surface of the sea, on which they float. This is the moment chosen for catching them."

The belief of some fishermen that the cetaceans do not sleep, because the whale "blows" by night as well as by day, the author pronounces inadmissible. The movements that produce the jet are automatic, like our own breathing. The whale and other cetaceans sleep on the surface of the sea. Seals, otters, and walruses play only in stormy weather; in calm weather they seem to spend their time in sleeping; walruses are often seen lying on the ice close together in rows, the neck of one on the back of the next, just as swine often do. They do not go to sleep until they have placed a sentry, who awakes the others when he spies an enemy. Passing on to the birds Mr. Pérès writes:

"Several birds, especially the palmipeds, also sleep on the ventral surface. The petrels sleep calmly on the sea in the most furious storm; on the ice they rest with the breast to the wind, the beak under the wing. Wild ducks lie in the rushes on the edges of ponds, the beak plunged in the oily plumage; wild geese sleep on land in open places, guarded by sentinels. . . . Pheasants, which roost during the night, keep to the ground during the day, especially in very warm weather. . . . When ready to go to sleep, the ostrich lies down, bending the knee first and then supporting itself on the breast, which is callous; finally it lets itself down on the lower part of the body.

"Most of the ruminants lie on the flank; camels stretch out with neck extended; deer lie near each other in winter. . . . The horse stretches out his legs; cats and hares also sometimes stretch themselves.

"The carnivores—the cat family, the bear, dog, wolf, fox, etc.—curl up or place the head stretched out on the paws. . . . Several rodents, like the rat, sleep rolled up into a ball. The hedgehog, which passes the whole day hidden among stones or brush, or in the trunk of a hollow tree, also rolls up, with its head and paws under its belly so that it looks like a huge chestnut burr.

"Snakes usually sleep coiled, with mouth open. Nevertheless, the viper stretches out in the sun for a siesta. In hibernating, vipers sleep together in the trunk of a tree, sometimes thirty at a time, twined about each other like a tangled ball of twine."

Few animals apparently sleep on the back; it is said that the badger does so, but this position has been actually observed only with the anthropoid apes. The orang, which takes naps in a crouching posture, as noted above, sleeps at night on its back, the limbs bent inward and one of its arms under the head, which rests in the hand. Sometimes also it crosses its arms on its breast. Its refuge for the night is a sort of nest or hut in the top of a tall tree, spread with leaves and covered with branches. In cold or rainy weather it is said to protect its body with a coverlet of leaves. To quote again:

"The remora [or sucking-fish], the curious fish that swims on its back, belly upward, and that travels about by clinging to ships or other floating bodies, or sometimes to living creatures such as turtles or sharks, by means of a special device on the top of its head, attaches itself to the same bodies, or even to rocks, to sleep.

"As for the sleep of worms, the radiates, mollusks, etc., it is one of those 'common things' about which we shall probably always remain ignorant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

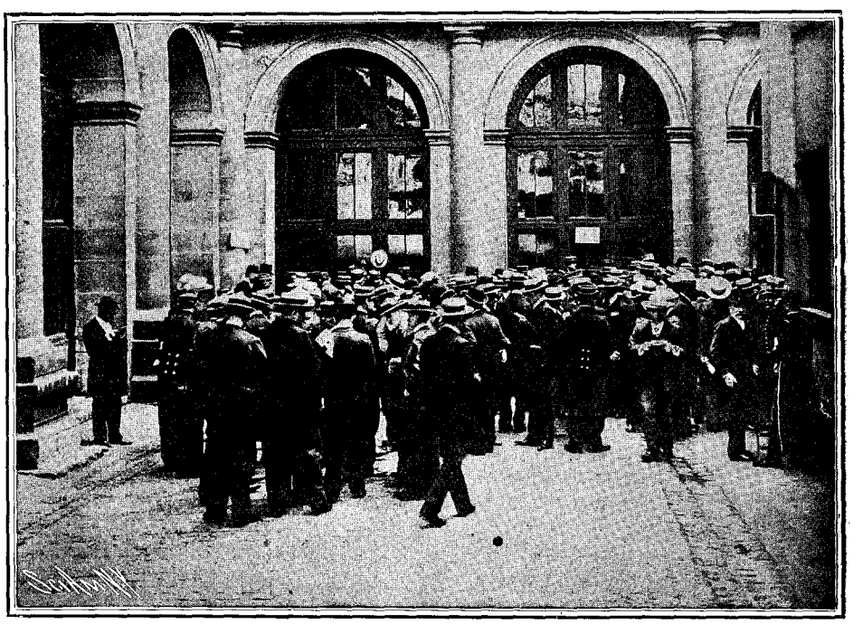
MORE TAME FISH.

THE article on "Taming Fish" in our issue for September 30 elicits an account from a correspondent, A. Maud M. Crawford, in Winnipeg, Canada, of the trained codfish that are to be found at "The Fish Ponds" in Port Logan, Wigtonshire, Scotland. She writes:

"It so happens that one of the cliffs has the appearance of an ancient tower without a roof, open to the sky, and I should judge about 40 feet from the top to a circular basin inside. Round this basin runs a ledge that at low tide is traversable to a hole in the seaward side. At high tide the Atlantic comes in and practically 'cleans out' the tower, receding by the hole and leaving any fish caught in the basin. The basin itself is therefore always filled with fresh salt water, and as yet no one has been able to get the depth of that basin, as no line has been found long enough to find the bottom. It is known as 'The Devil's Hole' by the fisherfolk, but by the polite as 'The Fish Pond.' Now it occurred to the 'lords of that time' that an easy way of always having fresh fish would be to make the outlet such that the larger fish could not go out on the ebb. It worked well, but the sport was tame, for the fish appeared to treat their captors as friends coming to release them, and so for at least two generations the art of taming these captive fish has gone on. I remember as a small child being taken to see them, and they would come in turn to eat bread out of my hand.

"At my last visit I found they had built a small cottage for a keeper, whose sole duty was to attend to these fish, show visitors around, and incidentally collect such fees as were given for the maintenance and preservation of the ancient place.

"He told me that he only kept the codfish and returned all others to the sea, as he found the cod were the easiest to tame, and, besides, his family of fish fought when less noble fish were allowed to remain. The fish knew him both by sight and voice. He had names for each one, and had taught the older ones to come when called, get up on the dry ledge, and allow visitors to feed and touch them. The oldest fish (by name John) was quite blind, yet when called would come instantly to him."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN IDENTIFICATION.

Each pupil having received the description of some one of the persons present, endeavors to identify and "arrest" him. Experience shows that the method, properly applied, can not lead to the slightest confusion of identity.

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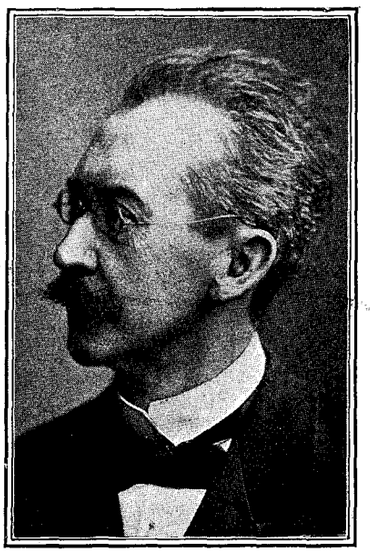
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HAS ADVANCED THEOLOGY PASSED ITS ZENITH?

THE conviction seems to be making itself felt in many conservative and some advanced circles in Germany, the battlefield of theological controversy, that the "advanced" theology is losing ground. The situation is surveyed in an able editorial in the *Evangel-Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 36), in which we are told that when the protagonists of the radical school of theological thought began the publication of a series of popular pamphlets for the avowed purpose of popularizing even the most destructive of advanced hypotheses, some friends of the Church were frightened, because that which hitherto had only been whispered in the university lecture-rooms and in the technical journals and learned theological works was now to be made public property of the Church at large to undermine its historic faith. One of the fruits of this fright is the publication of a counter-series of pamphlets, known as "Biblische Zeit- und Streitfragen," purposing to defend the old landmarks and confessions.



PROF. ADOLPH HARNACK.

His acceptance of the position of librarian in the Royal Library in Berlin is taken to mean that he has abandoned his advocacy of advanced theology.

Many, however, we are told further, welcomed the radical tracts as an evidence of the inner bankruptcy of the teachings and tenets of advanced theology. These are convinced that this school has reached and passed its zenith, and that the attempts at popularization of their views is a last desperate effort to save what is already lost. They believe that the history of Rationalism is to be repeated. When, a hundred years ago, Rationalism had seemngly laid waste entirely the fair fields of Protestant Germany, a reaction, largely through the influence of Schleiermacher, set in, that reestablished more firmly than ever the old truths of historic Christianity. The editor of the *Evangel-Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* goes on to give further evidence of the ebb of "advanced" theology, from which we take the following:

Whoever is carefully observing the ups and downs in the theological world at present can not fail to see the growing weakness of the advanced cause. Even Dr. Rade himself, the brilliant editor of the *Christliche Welt*, the leading exponent of this cause, recently declared that "modern theology is becoming very tired in its researches." "We are beginning to see before us certain limitations and checks to our further progress." Only recently Pastor Steinmann, a representative of this school, published a noteworthy article in the *Christliche Welt*, in which he expressed strong fears that the whole theological structure reared by the work of the advanced clans will fall to pieces "like a house built of cards." He declared that men can not be satisfied with mere religious conceptions and ideas, but that they must have real religion, and that the great realities of religion, such as God, sin, salvation, eternal life, and the like, must be something more than mere mental concepts to speculate with. Jesus must become more in the eyes of the believer than an enthusiastic national hero of piety; He must be the Savior and the Mediator.

An article like this in a journal of this character, antagonizing the fundamental purposes of the paper, ought to have called forth in these quarters determined replies; but Dr. Rade sadly announces that only one protest reached him, and this was not in a condition to be published. Only one conclusion is possible, namely, that Steinmann's way of thinking only reechoes the thoughts and the fears of many in the advanced circles.

Another remarkable sign in this direction is seen in the acceptance of the position of librarian in the Royal Library, in Berlin, by Professor Harnack, easily the most brilliant representative of advanced theology in Germany. That a man of the age of fifty-four is willing, to all intents and purposes, to discard the cause of theology and become the head of a library, is taken to be a clear indication that he has found no joy or contentment in the theology he has taught. To condense further:

This modern theology has evidently not the power over the heart of its adherents which the old theology had. It does not satisfy even its best adherents.

Other scholars than German are giving expression to the same conviction, that the days of advanced theology are numbered and that a conservative reaction is setting in, because radical theology is too weak to stand. This is one of the leading ideas in the recent university address of Prof. H. H. Kuyper, of the Free University of Amsterdam, entitled "Development or Revelation?" in which, something after the manner so often adopted by Professor Sayce, of Oxford, he shows that the recent archeological finds in Bible lands undermine the whole subjective reconstruction of the Old-Testament religion advocated by the critics. It is a conflict between fact and hypothesis, he thinks, and naturally the former must come out victorious.

Exactly the same position is taken by Professor Koenig, of Bonn, in the Leipsic paper cited above, who concludes a lengthy discussion of the matter with these words:

"This, at least, can no longer be denied, that modern theology has produced little real fruit for religious and spiritual life, and that among its most devoted followers the conviction is gaining ground that they must see to this, that it is decently buried."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS CATHOLIC EDUCATION A MENACE TO AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS?

THE Rev. John F. Mullany, LL.D., writing in *The North American Review* (October), examines from a Roman-Catholic point of view the criticism, frequently advanced, that the Roman-Catholic schools are un-American in some of their tendencies, and therefore not calculated to produce the most desirable type of citizen. "Is there anything in Catholic doctrines intrinsically opposed to the spirit and the Constitution of our country?" he asks. And in answer he calls attention to the fact that St. Thomas Aquinas—"and who more representative than the angel of the schools?"—not only laid down the principles of representative government, but asserted that "all men are in their nature and essence equal." The writer continues:

"Thus it is that the political philosophy of Aquinas is the basis of our Declaration of Independence. The principles taught by this Catholic doctor are the principles upon which our Constitution is constructed. His are the principles upon which the fathers of the Revolution acted when they fought for liberty and justice. Now, the Catholic doctrine here glanced at is held and taught in our Catholic schools. Is there in it anything subversive of our American institutions?"

Turning to the charge that Roman-Catholic teaching is opposed to human progress, Mr. Mullany writes:

"Catholics possess, in a measure, as by reflection, some of that wary, conservative spirit of the Church, who has her course ever mapped out, knowing whence she came and whither she is going, and who is not easily moved by every shifting wind of doctrine nor likely to adopt every new-fangled notion. Were there a body of men who to-day might be Millerites, to-morrow Mormons, next day Christian-Scientists or Dowieites, then indeed might their

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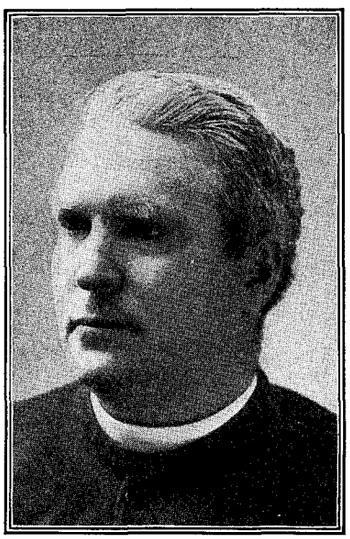
restlessness become a menace to the community. But, in every great issue that arises, the Catholic body is found on the side of order and true progress. Where, in any of the official pronouncements of a Baltimore council or in any papal utterance, may you find one iota not compatible with the spirit of progress along the lines of a wise conservatism? Well, it is in this same spirit of progress that the Church fosters Christian schools and indoctrinates her children. Why, then, should men fear the teachings of those schools?"

But even when these things are granted, says the writer, there remain critics who hold that "in keeping our Catholic children aloof, and educating them upon other methods than those made use of in the public schools, we are placing them at a disadvantage."

They lack, it is said, the true American spirit, inasmuch as they do not pass through the same mold as other American children. Mr. Mullany answers this with the countercharge that the public school as it now exists is not an ideal American institution. "This Republic of ours has been signally Christian in its formation and in its development," he states, and he points to the fact that religious instruction is excluded from our schools. The ideal of our civilization, "which is the Christian ideal," will not be acquired "by excluding Christian prayer, Christian dogma, and Christian practises from the life of a child during a certain number of hours daily." To quote further:

"Not in secularized schools is the Christian ideal impressed, for the image that is not seen can not affect the eye. And when all other ideals are brought forward—pagan ideals, literary ideals, scientific ideals, football ideals, ideals of the prize-ring, ideals of the race-course, ideals of the stock-market—where afterward may room be found for that all-important, all-absorbing ideal, which is the great exemplar of human life? It falls into the background: it may easily be forgotten or ignored, or brought into contempt. Nor can that ideal be impressed through the teaching of an emasculated Christianity, for such in reality is the paring down of a creed to that which is common to all denominations. The vague, the indefinite, can not present a motive of action. The history of all religions reveals the fact that the more clear cut is the dogma, the more accurately defined is the creed, the stronger and more efficient has been its influence upon men and nations. Then, and then only, is it a life-giving force."



REV. JOHN F. MULLANY.

"In every great issue that arises," he writes, "the Catholic body is found on the side of order and progress," and "it is in this same spirit of progress that the Church fosters Christian schools and indoctrinates her children."

Wherein, then, asks the writer, is the Roman-Catholic educational system incompatible with our American spirit? He continues:

"Is it that we do not teach patriotism? Patriotism is not a commodity to be confined within the covers of a book. It is not a lesson to be conned by rote. It is in the very air. It can no more be kept out of a school, when it is the inspiration of a whole people, than can the atmosphere one breathes. . . . .

"Once we were accused of falsifying history when treating of the great religious upheavals of the past; but there is not a statement in our Catholic books that can not be confirmed by a non-Catholic authority of weight as a scholar. . . . We can not always accept either the statement of fact or the conclusions of our non-Catholic historians. We hold that our Catholic historians ought to be the best judges of all matters pertaining to the Catholic Church, just as the members of a family should be best acquainted with the inner workings and purposes of the family in all its actions. For this reason, we positively decline to accept most versions of history that are prepared for our public-school children.

"Finally, it is objected that this exclusiveness of our Catholic schools prevents our Catholic children from being molded after the typical pattern of the American child. Then that is equally true of every private school in the land containing the children of the élite. Every objection applying to us would with equal force apply to them. There is a difference in the type of boy or girl turned out by a Catholic school and a public school. The public-school child is more self-reliant; he has more assurance; he never doubts his ability to do anything he undertakes: the Catholic-school child is diffident of his powers, underestimates himself, and requires encouragement to put forth his whole strength. This is especially true of the child of Irish descent. Is this modesty and diffidence a great defect?"

RELIGIOUS PRESS ON ACCEPTANCE OF THE "TAINTED MONEY."

THE action of the American Board in suppressing discussion on Dr. Gladden's resolution against the use of "tainted money" in church work has been in the main accepted by the secular press as a course to be approved by "practical Christians." The more orthodox of the church papers do not, however, agree with this advanced and thrifty attitude. *The Advance* (Cong.), of Chicago, takes a very firm stand against accepting money from polluted sources, and points out that:

"There are men who make their money by means and methods which are exceedingly injurious to society, utterly antagonistic to all that Christianity stands for, destructive to public morals and a menace to the State. For a missionary society to refuse to say that it will not solicit money from such men is serious."

The Advance further feels that the united churches should not only refuse the benefits to be derived from money gained in the first place through dishonorable means, but should "take a stand against the appalling dishonesty in business which has flung its shadow and shame over our great republic." "We must not," it adds, "let America be heathenized while engaged in converting the heathen." Mark Hanna once characterized John D. Rockefeller as "money-mad." *The Advance* finds that "this madness is on our country." And while acknowledging "that missionary operations require money, and that a good type of religion requires liberal giving," it contends that "there must be more than money. There must be more of that spirit of revival which has made the churches of Wales throb with a new life."

The Westminster (Presb.), of Philadelphia, takes even a more vehement exception to the action of the American Board, and contrasts it with the new feeling in the political world that campaign contributions from corporations should be refused. It adds:

"It would seem that for political purposes money may be 'tainted' and that political committees have no right to solicit or even to accept large gifts without regard to their sources. Here is a strange confusion of ethics, for has not the Church just decided to the contrary? Nothing can be worse than this uncertainty in ethical standards, for thus comes an inconsistency which is disastrous. . . . . .

"Are universities, churches, and missions really on a lower plane than the average moral sentiment of the community? It is a serious question. If large contributions from doubtful sources put political parties under suspicion, so that committees and treasurers hasten to declare we never sought such gifts and never had them, and forbade our subordinates to accept them (declarations which are, it is true, received with incredulity), then we may ask, do large contributions put churches, colleges, and missionary societies under no obligation? . . . . . .

"The policy of the Church is to protest, to protest, to *protest*. But instead it compromises. The Church is orthodox on the divinity of Christ. It believes firmly *in* Him, but it simply does not believe *Him*. It accepts Him as Son of the Omniscient and

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Omnipotent and then refuses to His plainest teaching the merit of common truthfulness. He said, 'Ye can not serve God and Mammon,' but the Church says it can, and its members think they can, and the missionary societies think they can. Without mammon we can do nothing. With it we can have colleges in foreign lands and missionaries and all the rest. Therefore serve it, and having served it, we shall add the service of God. That is the creed of the world, of insurance companies, and corporations, and multitudes of individuals. It has only one thing against it. Christ says, 'You can not,' and we call ourselves Christians."

In Boston, the Baptist *Watchman* offers the opinion that to refuse to discuss Dr. Gladden's resolution "was a cowardly reflection on the character of the business methods of a man whose gifts the board has consented publicly to receive." This organ of Mr. Rockefeller's denomination prophesies in conclusion that:

"It seems almost certain the excellent work of the board will further suffer by this unwise and arbitrary act. . . . . .

"The action at this particular time was, moreover, an indication of an unwillingness to discuss the matter which involves the donor whose gift has provoked the discussion. Like our Baptist missionary societies, the American board should boldly defend its action, or, if unable to do this, it should refuse such gifts."

AN ATTEMPT TO RECONCILE CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

THE willingness of heathen religions to fraternize with new creeds and new gods has often been remarked. A new instance of this "broad-minded" spirit is seen in an article in *The Hibbert Journal* (London) by Mr. M. Anesaki, professor of the philosophy of religion in the Imperial University of Japan, who holds that Buddhism is not really at variance with Christianity, and who argues that Buddhism is, indeed, "good soil for the plantation of Christian morality." Christianity has adapted itself to many different ideals and idiosyncrasies of the human race, he reasons, so why not adapt itself to Buddhism? A similar attitude toward the persistent and unreasoning exclusiveness of the early Christians is said to have been taken by the Romans, who failed to see why they could not be content to put another statue in the Pantheon and keep quiet.

Professor Anesaki first claims an equality for Buddhism with Christianity in the following paragraph:

"Christianity is not the sole religion in the world. Leaving many undeveloped forms of tribal religions out of account, there is at least one religion which is, or claims to be, as universal in its character as Christianity. A religion which intends, as its ideal, to lead every sentient and non-sentient being into the path of immortality, can not but be universal. A religious community which is ideally in communion with the buddhas, the enlightened in truth, of the past, present, and future can not but be catholic. If Christianity is an absolute religion, not in its actual visible condition, but owing to the universality of its Gospel, Buddhism may claim the same as possessing a similarly universal ideal. 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to the whole creation'—that was the message of Christ to His disciples after His resurrection. The same mission was given by Gotama, the Buddha, to his sixty disciples, *i.e.*, 'Go forth on your journeys for the weal and the welfare of much people, out of compassion for the world, and for the wealth and the weal and the welfare of angels and mortals. Preach the truth thoroughly glorious and proclaim a religious life wholly perfect and pure.'"

In a general comparison of the two religions he contrasts "the intellectual character of Buddhism and the emotional one of Christianity." To quote:

"Here lies an unmistakable difference between the religions of Buddha and Christ. The one has grown out of and completed the religion of a serene, intellectual release from the evil of this world, and the other has likewise grown out of and completed the enthusiastic love of the Father in heaven, each respectively in its most universal and complete form. The two religions, viewed in their respective historical sources, show two uncompromising, if not contradictory, aspects of the religious experience of mankind. But are they, each of them, nothing but a succession and continuation of the Brahmanic and Jewish religions respectively? Buddhism can not be understood without reference to the idealistic philosophy of the Brahmins, but yet it is not a mere philosophical teaching of nirvana. In the same way, Christianity is founded upon the Jewish monotheism; but no Christian will think his religion to be solely a religion of Jahveh, the Creator and Ruler of the world, and especially the protector of the sons of Jacob. There is something more in each of them, and there lies the keynote of each religion."

He maintains that the final character of Christianity by no means excludes the claims of a religion like Buddhism. The two creeds may even be said not only to reflect, but to complement each other. In his own words:

"Viewed in this light, does the absoluteness of the Christian religion necessarily exclude the same claim of another religion, whose fundamental faith is belief in a divine master? Any one who accepts Christ's personality as the true moral evidence of religious faith must admit, or at least sympathize with, the Buddhist faith in Buddha. One who sees Buddha sees the Dharma, the Logos, eternal truth, unmade, unchangeable, and the source of immortality.

"If there were any difference between the Christian concept of God and the Buddhist Dharma, the fundamental and essential identity of the beliefs of both in the incarnate divinity could not be left out of account. The differences are necessary consequences of the historical circumstances in which the two religions have grown up, and of the different demands of the peoples they were intended to lead; but the religious foundation of both is the same. If we call the Buddhist faith in Buddha's person the Christianity in Buddhism, we may, with the same right, see in the Christian doctrine of the Logos the Buddhism in Christianity."

On the degree to which this principle is understood will depend the future of Christianity among the Japanese, he says, in the following words:

"The question of the future depends upon how fully the followers of the two Lords understand each other, and how the two streams of the civilizations nourished respectively by them in the West and the East can harmonize with each other and contribute conjointly to the future progress of humanity. The solution of this problem is no matter of merely abstract speculation, but of sympathy and faith. Just as at the fountain-heads of these two streams there appeared the truth in flesh, the faith in person, the realization of this harmony in love and faith needs an incarnate person, representative of humanity. The person may be a powerful individual or a nation. If the appearance of Christ or Buddha has not been in vain, if the two streams of civilization have been more than ephemeral, then we shall hope not in vain for the *second advent* of Christ or the appearance of the future *Buddha Metteya*."

He concludes by pointing out what he considers to be the main defect in Christianity, or rather in its teachers, and declares that it is bigotry. Speaking of Christians he thus describes their main characteristic:

"It is the exclusiveness of their attitude toward non-Christian peoples. Apart from the theological or ecclesiastical exclusiveness, there is manifest a moral one, especially in recent years. Not only ignorant monks or farmers, but the educated classes and influential rulers, see in the rise of a Buddhist nation the incarnation of Antichrist or a diabolic power. Everything, however good and beautiful it may be, should be extinguished, if it is not Christian.

"These words were addressed by an emperor to his soldiers going to the East, and they were stimulated to commit murder for revenge, so that the peoples of the East might remember for a thousand years the terrible vengeance of Christians. These and similar phenomena are by no means products of true Christianity, but only remains of Jewish bigotry. The harmony and concert of the world's religions and nations are made impossible by this un-Christian Christianity. If we should be threatened by a bigotry like this, we are ready to stand against it in the name not only of Buddha, but of Christ Himself."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

TAKING THE HUNGARIAN WOLF BY THE EARS.

FRANCIS JOSEPH has taken "the wolf by the ears," says a French paper. The country is in a ferment, and in the streets of Budapest the cry has been raised, "Down with the dynasty!" "The Republic forever!" The Emperor-King has positively refused to grant any of the reforms which at present constitute the differences between the Hungarian King and Parliament, has summoned the opposition leaders, presented an ultimatum which they could not accept, and then, according to the European press, rudely and abruptly dismissed them.

The Hungarian papers reflect the popular excitement over the monarch's action. The *Az Ujfag* (Budapest) stigmatizes the King's attitude as an exhibition of absolutism, and, speaking of the terms of the ultimatum, exclaims, "We must protest against any further negotiations on such an unconstitutional basis!" "Equally incomprehensible and senseless with the treatment of the coalition leaders," says the *Neue Pester Journal*, "was the King's program. It took the form of an ultimatum and demanded, as inevitable, the capitulation of an actual political majority to the claims of absolutism." The *Alkotmany* (Budapest), a popular organ, declares that Francis Joseph's procedure is "an attack upon national independence, upon the Constitution, the parliamentary form of government, upon the life and property of Hungary," and it advocates a continuance of the passive-resistance policy. The audience of the Hungarian ministers with the Emperor, observes the *Budapesti Naplo*, "was stiff as a court-martial; instead of the King of Hungary, the five leaders were confronted by the commander of the Austrian army." A triumph over monarchical tyranny is promised to the people by the *Egyetetertes*, but, while the tone of the whole press is firm to the point of threatening, there is no talk of war.

The most sober and judicious of European papers have been shocked and surprised at the Emperor's bearing at this juncture. Even the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which represents official opinion in Germany, remarks:

"The extraordinary harshness shown by the Emperor to the leaders of the Hungarian opposition has aggravated the crisis to the last degree. It is in fact the first occasion on which this venerable ruler has acted toward Hungary in the spirit of '*sic volo, sic jubeo*.' The Hungarian trouble, after lasting for two years, has reached a point where it is either 'bend or break.'"

In a subsequent issue, however, this paper, apropos of the revolutionary street cries referred to above, reads a lecture to the Hungarian leaders which, in part, runs as follows:

"The opportunity has been given them of serving the State and nation with diligence and carrying out the principles they professed. This they have not done, but, instead of doing so, they have thrown the country into an indescribable ferment, and brought upon themselves nothing but discredit. For this reason they are universally looked upon as statesmen of exceedingly questionable principles."

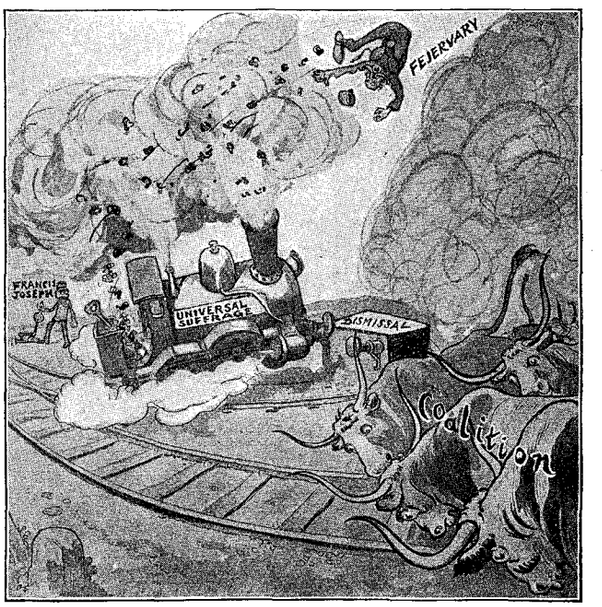
The Outlook (London) thinks that Francis Joseph should acknowledge his fault and make amends to outraged Hungary. To quote its own words:

"If the King of Hungary would confess his fault, make honorable amends to the nation which has only been stung by scorn and hardened by menace, and throw himself upon that chivalry to which his house owes more than it has ever repaid, we should still have hope for the future. Otherwise we should fear as we have never done for the future of Austria-Hungary and for the peace of Europe."

Even the London *Times* doubts the prudence of the Emperor, while the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says that Francis Joseph has placed the Hungarian monarchy in a most dangerous position. He is now in conflict both with his own and with the Coalition Cabinet. This journal thinks that the Emperor retains Fejervary in temporary office that, if necessary, he may spring upon the Hungarians a decree of universal suffrage.

This point is stated with still clearer emphasis as follows by the authoritative *Temps* (Paris):

"As for Francis Joseph, he has now bound himself to pursue a definite course. Unless the Coalition yields, he has but one resource, and that is to rely upon the Fejervary Cabinet and transfer the debate to the domain of politics. This we have already declared to be a daring step to take, but such tactics may prove successful. In this way he would break the back of the problem, evade the Opposition, and appeal to Hungary herself. The sovereign has preferred to postpone resorting to this final expedient. Who knows whether it may not shortly prove to be the only expedient that is left him?"



FEJERVARY BETWEEN TWO FIRES.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

The *Intransigeant* (Paris) declares that "all hope of a pacific solution of the crisis has been abandoned." In this it is echoed by the *Action* (Paris), which adds:

"There is reason to surmise that the struggle has entered upon an acute stage, and that rupture will be the inevitable result."

Naturally the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) contrasts the Emperor's proposal with that of the Coalition, to the advantage of the former, and declares:

"The program of his Majesty the King is characterized by unreserved simplicity and sincerity. Can the Coalition claim that their address is of a similar character? Sincerity and simplicity in both parties is the first prerequisite to a permanent agreement between them."

The Spectator (London) declares the complications of the crisis to be serious, and thinks that circumstances are favorable to Hungary. To quote:

"A resort to force is therefore not impossible, and would undoubtedly be met by a desperate insurrection, in which many Hungarian regiments might join, and in which, at all events, every insurgent would be a trained man. Austria possibly *is* stronger than Hungary; but the civil war would paralyze the empire, and encourage most formidable intrigues from the outside. All Eastern Europe would at once be in flames, and would offer splendid prizes to any neighboring and solid military Power."

The last sentence may point to Germany, but the *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks:

"The suggestion that the German Empire will assume any other

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rôle, in view of the Austrian crisis, than that of strict neutrality, will be at once controverted by German newspapers which have any sense of their responsibilities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COOLIE PLAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THERE is always something new from Africa, said the old Greek historian, and now the news is that the British South-African papers are clamoring for Chinese exclusion and accusing the Middle-Kingdom immigrant of causing a reign of terror in the land by acts of indiscriminate murder, robbery, and violence. When the Boer War was over and thousands of men were discharged from the British army to wander unemployed over England, the British Cabinet were severely scored for permitting the importation of coolie labor to work the South-African mines, and many a British paper remarked that the war had enriched the mine-owners and impoverished Britain. Now the coolies are on the rampage and the mine-owners decline to pay for a police force that can handle the situation. The Johannesburg *Express* gives twenty causes for Chinese offenses, such as opium-eating, laziness, gambling, the liberty and immunity from police control, revenge for bad treatment, etc. They are discontented, adds this paper, from lack of discipline, lack of funds, unjust punishment, and contemptuous misrepresentation. A correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Some 600 Celestials are at present roaming the neighborhood of the Rand mines and living on the country. The mining magnates and their subsidized organs do their utmost to minimize the crimes of which these brutal vagabonds are the authors, but there is no gainsaying the fact that something like a reign of terror exists in the vicinity of the outlying mines; and it looks as if shooting wandering Chinamen on sight will soon become as common, in sparsely populated districts, as potting Bushmen was years ago. The heads of the mining industry admit the necessity for more efficient police protection, but object to be saddled with the cost. Insignificant as their contribution to the public revenue is under existing circumstances, they have the effrontery to argue that the expense of an increased police force should be met from the general revenue. On the whole, the Chinese experiment can hardly be said to have proved a success."

The Johannesburg *Express*, quoted from above, intimates that the Chinese desertions and atrocities are due to the bad management and oppression of the mining authorities, and it demands an investigation into the causes of the present condition of things. To quote:

"The cause of these outbreaks must be discovered and the cure found at headquarters. If it be found that the character of the mine coolie is such that he is only following his natural instinct for rapine by running amuck, then his further importation must be stopped as we would a plague suspect. If, as some suggest, these wholesale and inexplicable desertions and outrages are provoked by inefficient or tyrannical managers, then it is the duty of the Government to institute at once a searching investigation, taking evidence, not from those in command, but from those who have to obey. It is asking too much to expect us to believe that hundreds of coolies break loose from the compounds that we are assured are blessed retreats of ease and comfort, commit crimes which they must know will carry a serious penalty, and run the risk of starvation in the wilderness merely out of native devilment. We know that the Chinese coolie is not *persona grata* on the mines—that his Kafir fellow-workman has no cause to love him, and is his natural enemy and rival. We have further grave reason for fearing that the average white miner who has the overcharge of John in the depths of the mine is not disposed to spoil him with gentleness or to practise upon him the principles of Christian forbearance and self-restraint taught in the Sunday-school. It is within the bounds of probability, therefore, that the Chinaman has grievances which induce him to protest in his own guileless and illogical way."

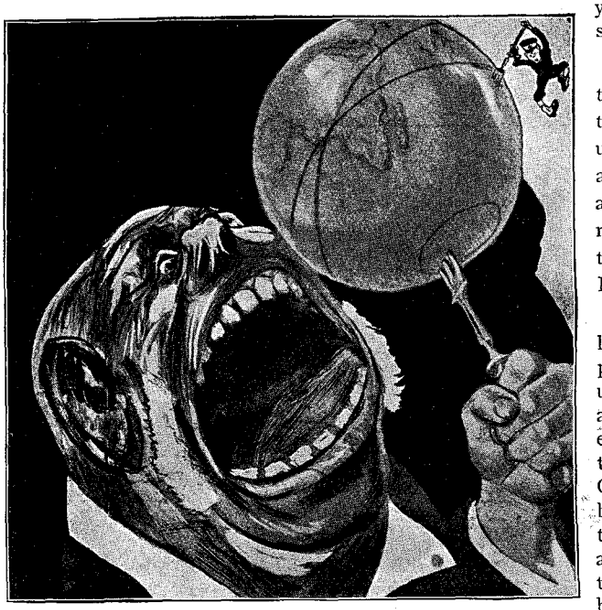
According to the Johannesburg *Star*, "it becomes more evident every day that the country district is literally infested with small parties of Chinese deserters, and the farmers are in such a state of panic that they will be tempted to resort to most violent measures to check the marauders, who have set the undermanned South-African constabulary at defiance." Lord Selborne, the government Commissioner, has decided, according to *The Statist* (London), to arm the country-people, as the police are powerless. Even the Boers need protection from these yellow marauders. In this paper we read as follows:

"In face of the general alarm, particularly among the Boers, who often have to leave their women alone in isolated farmhouses, Lord Selborne has decided to issue firearms to the rural population. The mine-owners will not and the Government can not protect the genuine inhabitants of the colony against the pests which Park Lane has introduced, but it will at least allow them to protect themselves—they are even invited to go 'blackbirding'—or whatever the appropriate term may be when the skin of the man you are stalking is a shade sallower than your own."

The Spectator (London) thinks it possible that only the scum of the Chinese population was permitted by the authorities to go to Africa, and it advises the immediate reshipment of the Chinese and the employment of white and Kafir labor. It observes:

"Be the explanation of the lawlessness that has taken place what it may, it seems to us that the experiment must, as we have said, be considered a failure. The essential thing now is to send back the Chinamen as soon as possible, and to make an honest attempt to employ white labor as the necessary supplement to the Kafir labor on which hitherto the industry has been based. . . . The object of our statesmen after the war should clearly have been to pack the Transvaal with Englishmen to

JOHN BULL SAMURAI.
"I wonder how it will suit me."
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



A BREAKFAST FOR JOHN BULL.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

ENGLAND'S IDEA OF MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION.

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act as a counterbalance to the Boer population. South Africa will never be absolutely secured to the British Empire until the proportion of Boers to the total white population is reduced. An increased use of white labor in the mines gave a splendid opportunity for such reduction, and if the Home Government had had any prescience, or any true sense of their duty to the Empire, it would not have been neglected. . . . The employment of Chinese labor, and the diminution of the proportion of white labor, even if it were *prima facie* economically sound, which we are convinced it is not, is bad business, for, instead of providing an insurance, it adds a risk, and a very considerable one."

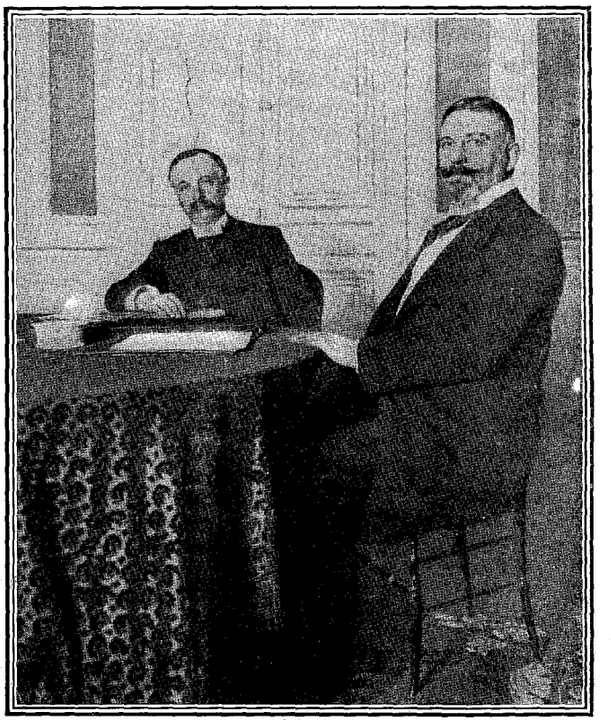
A PROFESSIONAL ANGEL OF PEACE.

ACCORDING to Balzac, whenever his Swedenborgian heroine walked out, a patch of blue at once broke out over her head from the sky, even when darkest and most threatening. It would almost seem as if some such manifestation from the political sky attended the gaddings of Count Witte. He comes to Portsmouth, and Russia and Japan are reconciled. He travels to Berlin, and immediately his own personal organ, the *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), hitherto one of the most venomous Germanophobe journals in Europe, begins a strain of kindly laudation of Kaiser Wilhelm and his policy, and talks of a Russo-German *entente*. His most recent triumph has been at Paris. There had been bitter feeling between Germany and France over the Morocco affair, and the long-protracted negotiations were trying to Gallic nerves. No sooner, however, does Count Witte appear than, presto! the thing is done, a conference with the Powers is agreed upon at Algeciras, Germany gives up her long-claimed position, France gains most of what she contended for, and both parties are satisfied!

The *Gaulois* (Paris) openly attributes the abrupt conclusion of the *pourparlers* entirely to the Russian Count's intervention. Germany, says that paper, desires to remain on good terms with Russia, chiefly because she wishes to foil the attempts which are being made to effect a *rapprochement* between London and St. Petersburg, and therefore acted on Witte's suggestion of surrender. According to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Witte at Paris has repeated the feat of Witte at Portsmouth. He has made Germany sacrifice her plan of Algerian frontier defense, as he made Japan sacrifice her claim for an indemnity, and the great journal of Cologne admits that German policy toward France in so closing the negotiations has been more conciliatory than just. *The Evening Standard and Westminster Gazette* (London) remarks that Count Witte's visits to Mr. Rouvier and Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, "greatly assisted the progress made in the Moorish negotiations." The result is what this journal calls "Count Witte's second peace." But the *Figaro* (Paris) feels the national *amour propre* of Frenchmen touched by such a suggestion. To quote:

THE FORGOTTEN ONES.

WITTE—"Russia gives half of Saghalien to Japan. That is the only thing she has lost in the war." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



MR. REVOIL AND DR. ROSEN

The French and German Representatives who carried on the negotiations over Morocco.

"It would be deplorable if, after the many and long debates between the French and German delegates, the interference of Count Witte had been necessary to deliver France from her difficulties, and this, too, at the very time when the Russian statesman with doubtful tact, was giving utterance to Germanophile sentiments."

But other French, German, Spanish, and Italian papers all chime in with the English organ quoted above in hailing Witte as the genuine angel of peace. The *Pais* (Madrid) says:

"Through Witte Russia exercised a friendly mediation, not disinterested, it may be, from an economic standpoint, yet resulting in a satisfactory solution of the difficulty."

This is echoed by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Epoca* (Madrid) and the *Tribuna* (Rome.) The London *Times* seems to be the only prominent European newspaper which is inclined to strip Count Witte of his halo. While its sister-journal, the *Temps* (Paris), gives the Count full credit for the successful ending of the debate, this London paper cynically remarks:

"We agree with our Paris correspondent in thinking that the part which this statesman may have himself played in the matter is likely to prove small."

The London *Speaker*, too, quoting a Paris journal which "states that Count Witte's arguments at Berlin had a good deal to do with hastening the conclusion," supports the opinion of *The Times*.

Another European paper suggests that Count Witte was instructed by his Government to urge Germany to a back-down, for the sake of peace, because any armed conflict between France and Germany would inevitably have closed the banks of Paris to Russia's needs for some time to come.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BRITISH FRIGHT AT THE "GERMAN PERIL."

THE fear of German aggression that fills many British minds with alarm is pretty plainly expressed by Robert Machray, the naval and military expert, in an article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). Germany, with her teeming population, he says, is looking for expansion; her colonies in Africa and the East have proved failures, and now her eyes are turning to the British possessions. Her statesmen advocate the enlargement of her navy solely with a view to making the German fleet capable of watching "the mightiest naval power," *i.e.*, Great Britain. To quote:

"The law of national expansion, from pressure of population, for one thing, which has operated so powerfully in the case of Japan, operates also in that of Germany, but with stronger force, for whereas the population of the former empire increases by half a million a year, that of the latter increases at twice that rate. Where is this ever-expanding German population to find an outlet? And at whose expense? The existing colonies of Germany are not a success; German expansion finds no fulfilment, no expression even, in them. The white population of all the German colonies and protectorates in this year of grace 1905 does not exceed ten thousand souls. The Kaiser put the ideas which were fermenting in his own mind, and in the minds of some of his people, into the now historic sentence, '*Unsere Zukunft liegt auf dem Wasser*'—our future lies on the sea. Prince von Buelow, speaking in the Reichstag on the Navy Act of 1898, said: 'It is not to be tolerated that any foreign Power should say to us, "The world is disposed of." We shall not permit any foreign Power to push us aside whether in commerce or politics. Like the British, the French, and the Russians, we also have a right to a Greater Germany.' The question which arises is, Where is this Greater Germany to be established, the Greater Germany of the present time being a confessed failure? The world is pretty well divided up. The Monroe Doctrine, and its necessary corollary, the building of an enormous navy by the United States, now in swift process of accomplishment, cast its egis over the Americas. The success of Japan calls a halt to any further exploitation by other Powers of China and of the rest of Asia as well. These were the areas of weakness outside of Africa, now partitioned off like so much baker's dough, with the exception of Morocco and Tripoli, which German activity and strength were to enter into and possess, but they are now barred, probably forever barred."

German expansion on the European Continent would need no fleet. Why, then, are German statesmen so eager to expand their naval armament? He goes on:

"The answer to the question is surely abundantly obvious; tautology is permissible in this connection if it ever is. But if there be any blind person let him listen to and ponder the language used by Admiral von Tirpitz in the Reichstag when speaking in support of the Navy Act in 1900. The Admiral said, 'In existing circumstances, in order to protect Germany's sea trade and colonies there is one means only—Germany must have a fleet of such strength that, even for the mightiest naval Power, a war with her would involve such risks as to jeopardize its own supremacy. For this purpose it is not absolutely necessary that the German fleet should be as strong as that of the greatest sea-power, because, generally, a great sea-power will not be in a position to concentrate all its forces against us. But, even if it should succeed in confronting us in superior force, the enemy would be so considerably weakened in overcoming the resistance of a strong German fleet that, notwithstanding a victory gained, the enemy's supremacy would not at first be secured any longer by a sufficient fleet.'

"This, it must be confessed, is tolerably plain speaking. The phrases 'mightiest sea-power,' the 'strongest sea-power' are, of course, allusions to England, and the aim of Germany is to make her fleet so powerful that it shall be able, when called upon, to render the naval might of England of none effect."

The precautions that England is bound to take in view of these circumstances he roundly and plainly prescribes as follows:

"The stationing of a British fleet in the North Sea, strong enough to defeat and destroy any German fleet which could be opposed to it, is vital to the very existence of Great Britain, for a defeat at the hands of Germany would inevitably lead to the prompt and comparatively easy landing of a German army in Scotland or the north of England, and against it we could hardly hope to prevail. The recent redistribution of the navy, by which the Channel Fleet, consisting of twelve battle-ships and five armored cruisers, is interposed between Great Britain and Germany, is, of course, a step in the right direction, the only wonder being that something of the kind was not done before; but more ships than these are needed for the effective control of the North Sea and the absolute safety of the coasts of the British Isles. It is in every way a good thing that the withdrawal of the battle-ships from the China Squadron, made possible by our alliance with Japan and the victories of our allies, will set free a number of valuable and powerful vessels for defense or offense in home waters."

CONCILIATION THAT DID NOT CONCILIATE.

THE appointment of a semirevolutionary leader to be Governor of a Russian province does not seem to have turned out a success, according to a correspondent of the London *Times*, altho it was made in the interests of peace and conciliation. The correspondent thus outlines the circumstances of the case:

COUNT VORONTSOFF-DASHKOFF,

The lenient viceroy of the rebellious Caucasus, who tried conciliation by appointing as governor of one of the Caucasian provinces a semi-revolutionary minister.

"The difficulties of administration in the Caucasus at the present moment may be illustrated by the curious position which now exists in the province of Kutais. This province is the center of a formidable agrarian movement among the Georgians, and in order, if possible, to conciliate the advanced party there and to prevent any violent outbreaks the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count Vorontsoff-Dashkoff, has ventured upon a remarkable experiment. He has appointed as Governor M. Staroselsky, whose political opinions are known to be of the most advanced nature, so much so that many regard him as little short of a revolutionary. M. Staroselsky is a man of charming manners, and the Viceroy hoped that his personal influence and known liberality would exercise a valuable and soothing influence on the discordant elements in the province. Unfortunately, the experiment seems at present to have turned out somewhat badly, for the simple reason that neither the more violent elements nor the officials are willing to cooperate in the attempted work of conciliation. M. Staroselsky can, therefore, count neither on the assistance of his former allies in the Liberal or Radical camp, nor on that of his own bureaucratic staff, who address frequent complaints and criticisms to the Chancellery of General Shirinkin, the Viceroy's assistant, in the Department of Police, which are in due course presented to the Viceroy himself. At the present time all ordinary judicial procedure in this part of the Caucasus, especially in and around the town of Ozurgeti, is in abeyance. Its place is taken by popular tribunals. . . . . .

"The difficulties experienced by M. Staroselsky who is, so to speak, between the devil and the deep sea, are characteristic of the extraordinary state of disorganization into which this country has drifted during the last few years. Neither the severity of Prince Golitsyn nor the leniency of Count Vorontsoff-Dashkoff has been effectual in restoring order, the one system being fiercely resented as oppressive, while the other is apparently regarded as nothing but an expression of weakness. Not without some reason was I recently told that before order could be restored throughout the Caucasus the country would have to be regularly conquered again by Russia."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MORE LIGHT ON COLONIAL HISTORY.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1773-1776. Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. Cloth, pp. xxiii, 301. Library Board of the Virginia State Library, Richmond.

STUDENTS of American Colonial history will hail with delight the appearance of a work which brings to light some of the richest treasures from the archives of Virginia. It has long been known among students that the inaccessible Colonial records of Virginia contained much matter of great historical value. The Calendar of Virginia State Papers, published in 1887, gave only an inkling of the documents, and the miserable condition of the State archives rendered thorough investigation impossible. New officials, however, were appointed two years ago, and they immediately set to work arranging and classifying the records. The "Journals of the House of Burgesses for 1773–1776" are the first-fruits of this labor. Covering the years immediately before the Revolution, these journals are unusually rich in material relating to the causes of the struggle in Virginia, and have never been used by historians heretofore, except in fragmentary extracts. The habit of addressing a long memorial to the Governor in case of grievances on the part of the Burgesses, and the readiness with which Governor Dunmore defended himself, afford minute details of many important struggles. Among them, might be mentioned the incident of the seizure of the ammunition from the Powder Horn, which may now be viewed in its true light. John Pendleton Kennedy, Librarian of Virginia, has edited the work and supplied a very satisfactory introduction containing frequent extracts from contemporary newspapers and unpublished "Broadsides." The announcement that he is to edit the entire series of journals will mark a new epoch in Virginia history, and it is to be hoped that the Saintsbury, Winder, and McDonald Collections from the British Record Office and British Museum will also be published.

JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY.

"This is an admirable beginning," says the New York *Evening Post*, "of a plan that contemplates a full issue of as many of the journal records as can be found, and will prove a most valuable addition to the legislative and personal history of Virginia. . . . The editor, John Pendleton Kennedy, State Librarian, has performed his task with judgment, and the result is highly creditable to the State."

A VIVID PICTURE OF IRISH LIFE.

GLENANAAR. A Story of Irish Life. By the Very Rev. Canon P. A. Sheehan, D.D. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

FATHER SHEEHAN'S new Irish novel, "Glenanaar," has a darker background than "My New Curate" or "Luke Delmege," those fine portrayals of Celtic life and character which revealed a writer of fresh and original inspiration and drew renewed attention to present social conditions in Ireland. "Glenanaar," which means the Glen of Slaughter, has a somewhat somber setting. The author has been attracted, as indeed it was inevitable he should be eventually, by the infamies and obscure tragedies of English misrule in his native land. The opening chapters give a vivid picture of the turbulent times of 1829, the period when the Whiteboys, an organization of outlaws, terrorized the island. These famous raids, with which the people were in secret sympathy, are described thus: "A sudden thunder of tramping horses at midnight, a flash of white-shirted riders against the dark, the sudden halt at some doomed house, the flash and report of pistols, the sudden order to close up, and the tread and trample of the ghostly horsemen as they flashed by on their errand of destruction through the night." For these raids the Government took terrible reprisals, generally upon innocent persons. Martial law was proclaimed and men were hanged without trial by the wayside, by bands of mercenaries and hated "yeomanry." Through all this anarchy stalks the sinister and execrated "informer," the most terrible figure in the annals of Irish oppression, the man who swears away the lives of the innocent for a paltry sum of money. Father Sheehan has drawn a strong portrait of the "informer," and has woven a very pretty romance round the abandoned daughter of one of those pariahs.

An interesting feature of the story is the introduction of the "Liberator" upon the scene of action. O'Connell, "the uncrowned king of Ireland," champion and idol of the people, is a bright figure amid the gloom of the early chapters. There is a lively description of a peasant's desperate night ride in quest of the great advocate, who arrives in time to pluck from the hangman's hands a group of innocent men.

Abounding Irish humor and delightful bits of character-sketching are to be found in this novel. Father Sheehan has sometimes been criticized for making too prominent the sordid side of Irish life, but this indictment can hardly be brought against "Glenanaar. The more prosperous type of the peasantry is presented in relief, and we are brought face to face with a phase of life which has no counterpart in any other portion of the world. Rugged youths, to whom corruption is absolutely unknown, and pure-hearted "colleens" form a delightful picture in the bucolic scenes that one can see the author writes of *con amore*. There is an inimitable description of a wedding, one of the songs of which ends :

"Long life and success to the Council of Trint,
That put fast upon mate, but not upon drink!"

All the reviews of Canon Sheehan's novel seem to be favorable. It "will prove illuminating as well as interesting to those who have but a misty apprehension of things Irish," says the New York *Times*; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks similarly that in this novel "there is a close intimacy with the life of the Irish peasantry, and every side of the versatile Irish nature is so well depicted that we see the characters as they exist on Irish soil." "If you like a good, strong, clean humor, and your heart still thrills to the tune of simple love," says the St. Louis *Republic* "you will do well to read it."

A CONTRAST IN NEW FRENCH FICTION.

COMBATS. Par Paul Adam. 286 pp. Librairie Paul Ollendorff, Paris.
L'ISOLÉE. Par René Bazin. 342 pp. Calmann-Levy, Paris.

A FEW months ago a prominent Frenchman, visiting this country, expressed surprise that "the very books a Frenchwoman would not admit to her home must be the ones that find their way across the ocean into the homes of American women, who, half the time, do not understand them, but upon whom they leave a most deplorable impression of our French literature." Mr. Jousselin, who makes this criticism, attributes this state of affairs to the French exporters and American importers, and urges American women to make the acquaintance of the writings of Paul Bourget, Anatole France, Pierre Loti, René Bazin, Paul Hervieu, and Marcel Prévost. Looking over the most recent importations one comes across a book of tales by Paul Adam that might illustrate Mr. Jousselin's criticism, and a novel by René Bazin, one of the very writers he recommends. The first is a collection of storiettes entwined as reminiscences of a hunting season at Artois. In the pauses after the hunt, during dinner, at evening, or on some neighborhood visit to old friends, the author, himself subordinated, but in the first person, hears the private histories of a dozen various persons. These he etches frankly but impressionistically. He has the more finished swagger of a Kipling, and a good deal of the deliberate plainness to be found in de Maupassant. The acid burns bitter and deep sometimes, but the depth is not that of the tragic poet, rather that of the cynic turning toward the indifference of stoicism.

The first story, a love-match, told from the beginning in a few pages by the hostess, is a story of early love, marriage, quarrel, absence, illness, despair, reunion at last, a saner life of infinite joy in married friendship. It is a condensed novel, the first story. The next is a tale told by an old military "lion" of adventures before Sebastopol. The next concerns the single joyful reminiscence of an ordinary old woman whose life has been hidden away in an old forest estate near the Breton coast—a reminiscence secret, vapid, sentimental, shabby, hideous, and full of pleasure which casts its meretricious glare over the gloom of a poor life. In a château whose green fields swept to the frothy curve of an ocean inlet, lived a youth whose life was devoted to study so intense as to leave him without knowledge of any life save that related to his books. One day chance words overheard brought to him the knowledge that he was doomed to die speedily of consumption. The terribly brutal tale of his awakening to a frantic thirst for life and its devouring fires is told relentlessly. A madness, pathological rather than psychological, is drawn in large strokes. It is interesting to contrast Oswald in Ibsen's Ghosts, with this picture of a dying youth. The "Combats" are well contrasted, alternating easily, tho to an Anglo-Saxon it is scarcely credible that a spoken story should be so barely and brilliantly concentrated, so boldly rounded before a mixed company. Paul Adam draws his characters with distinction. Pablo Rosas, from South America, who led a successful revolution, found himself unexpectedly at the head of the insurgents. His story of attempted reforms, due to resurrecting an old divorce law, is the height of well-bred cynicism. But fantasy is let loose in the end of his story

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of his friend Francesco, who loved Jane Cler. Even a tender tone now and then sounds thro the story-teller's journalistic directness, side by side with the most repulsive, realistic detail. The pages are sprinkled with nomenclature from Africa, Manchuria, Siberia, Turkey, Asia, Austria and England. A vivid coloring, a relentless swiftness enlivens these situations, intimate, internal, which will seem almost abnormal to the conventional reader.

"L'Isolée" of René Bazin is a little novice who becomes a nun. The style is as silky and flowing as that of Paul Adam is knotted, garish, barbaric. Pearl and silver, simplicity and clarity, pervade this exquisite tale of a tender nature whose frailness was the cause of a fear of the common life, and longing toward the austere protection of the convent walls. The story of the early youth of Sister Pascale, her life as the daughter of Adolphe Mouvand, master silk-weaver of Lyons, is idyllic, delicately told, serene. The parting of the old father and his silently adored daughter is poignant, without losing its fluidity. The death of the old workman brings tears to the hardened reader, so reserved is the tenderness of the telling, so unmelodramatic, so sweet.

The scene of this novel is in the North of France, the time, 1902, and it depicts certain incidents of the late religious presecutions. It is a little world of saints and perfect souls. All who are not friends of Jesus Christ show this impiety by detesting the poor. Five sisters, living together, find they must part, and the rude prospect of opposing solitary strength against the world is terrifying. They are compelled to face such a separation, to go out into the world. The Mother Convent can not receive them, being filled to overflowing, and there are no funds to keep up the Institute in whose peaceful shelter they have worked so long.

"Return to the world!" cried the Abbé Monéchal, a holy man living alone and dispensing charity among the very poor. "Ah, my poor ones, how I suffer for you! Return to the world! But you have never lived there in fact! You are not made for it! Your novitiate has not prepared you for that life! You are not called, you are not ready! . . ."

But the five Sisters were forced to return to the world, and each found a refuge with relatives. Pascale went South to live with an aunt and her son. The story follows a correspondence which tells the Mother Superior of misfortune for her frailest, youngest child. Pascale has attracted the young man. She is now in deep misery, obliged to work, to drudge, beaten and degraded.

The whole book is a hymn to authority. Pascale, "far from the examples of her former companions; the absence of that rule which guided her will and exercised it, so that each minute was a new election, and gave a mastery over herself and a growth of power; the sudden privation of that tender, intelligent, pure friendship of the sisters, the sorrow she felt"—all these things served the designs of those who wished to subjugate her. Finally she acknowledges, "My vocation was only the fear of myself," that bitterest reflection of one who seeks the refuge of authority. At the end, after bitter woe and in spite of the efforts of the Mother Superior to take Pascale away, the girl comes to her death. As a work of perfect purity of style and thought, often idyllic, often poignant, it will attract and hold the fastidious reader.

AN OPERA-BOUFFE EMPIRE.

THE MISSOURIAN. By Eugene P. Lyle. 300 pp. Price, $1.80. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MR. EUGENE LYLE, in "The Missourian," sets his story between the date of Lee's surrender and Maximilian's execution—a time buzzing with event, and full of fluttering figures. The House of Hapsburg, the Court of Napoleon, the Confederacy of the Middle West, the unstable Empire of Mexico, are all caught in this shuffle of Fate. Yet, dramatic, picturesque, brilliant in attack and technique as the book undoubtedly is, the interest in it is largely spectacular. Save for the feel of the tragic Hapsburg undertow that moves below the foaming flurry of pomp and circumstance, it would be material for flightiest opera bouffe. Maximilian, busy with fripperies and fanfaronading, is only playing at being an emperor. The patriots all wear the professional trade-mark and are so many flag-wrapped grafters. The Missourian is a valorous young Confederate officer, who, after the fall of Richmond, comes to offer himself and his regiment to Maximilian. But, notwithstanding his far-darting, fire-eating qualities as a soldier, he is never truly heroic, because he fights, not so much for a cause, as for sheer love of fighting. A pillar in the building must show stress of holding might above it or the architect fails. So a hero fails unless he shows the weight of moral heroism, the pressure of great convictions. He must fight from the heart as well as the shoulder.

That heady damosel, the debonair Jacquelin—Napoleon's spy, Empress Carlotta's maid of honor, the girl determined to save Mexico for France—seems to be the only one in the book to hold the long, strong purpose. She is the very darling of diplomats, and we are glad to see her capitulate to the fervent Missourian, altho taken by a stratagem too cheap to have been tried on so dauntless a woman. The finest tough of human interest in the book describes Maximilian's sudden spring to real manhood after the sentence of death when he hears of the sad ending of his poor mad Carlotta. With fine feeling Mr. Lyle shows the falling away of the hollow vanities of earth from the spirit of the play-emperor, now standing face to face with the immense reality of death. From such strong work, and from his vivid grip on life, we await more and still nobler work from Mr. Lyle.

EUGENE P. LYLE.

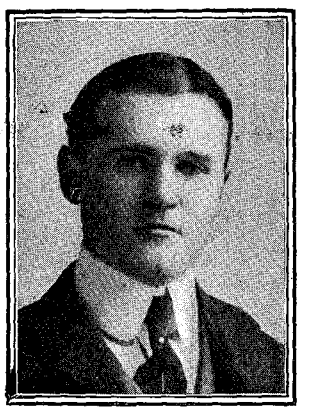
Widely divergent views of this novel are taken by the newspaper reviewers. The New York *Evening Post* thinks the story "might better have been told in half the space, if in the cutting down some of the improbable situations had been eliminated." The New York *Evening Mail* exclaims that "it is all so immature, the construction, the style, the characters!" and adds that "the literary quality is very slight." The Washington *Star*, on the other hand, finds it "a stirring, absorbing novel, well written in every chapter." The New York *Press* declares that it "lifts itself mountain high above the ruck of every-day novels," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* rates it "a number of degrees higher than 'Richard Carvel.'"

A BOOK OF FINE FABLING.

THE BOSS OF LITTLE ARCADY. By Harry Leon Wilson. 371 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard Company, Boston.

"THE Boss of Little Arcady" is a story that lifts us from the world of workaday into the realm of "fine fabling," that golden realm where all the children except the lame boy went that day that Browning's Pied Piper closed the door of the mountain; the realm that Barrie opened over in Thrums a little while ago. Ah, what planet-shaking happenings go on in this domain of Little Arcady; what pleasant times are had!

Who would not love the Elia-like chronicler of these bright annals, who, emulating "the Greek Spirit" of his own day, insists upon believing in the joy of life; or that delectable, unshakeable vagabond Colonel Potts; or the dark-minded detective William P. Durgin, who sees crime lurking in every breast; or Negro Clem, the splendid speculator in unhatched pullets, who scorns Abe Lincoln's officious Proclamation; or the bland and blind "Miss Caroline," whose claret punch so pleasantly refreshes the inadvertent ladies of the W. C. T. U.; or Solon Denney, that skilful stylist who edits the Little Arcady *Argus*? Yes, who would not love all the Little Arcadians, except, perhaps, the appallingly correct Mrs. Potts, who finally engulfs the rhetorical editor in matrimony, while we cry to forbid the banns, remembering the two precious little "baddixes" who must endure her as stepmother? The fading edges of two love-stories shine through the tale, and the tender rise of a new one leaves a happy glow at the last of a story full of charm.



HARRY LEON WILSON.

The scheme of writing the novel in four books is a lazy one that disturbs the unities. We want the illusion of all the balls in the air at once.

The drawings of Rose Cecil O'Neil are a delightful accompaniment and interpretation, and run with the text like the 'cello with the violin.

The critics are making some very complimentary remarks about this story, altho many of them think the first part a little tedious. Thus, *The Bookman* says that it "drags somewhat at the start, at the same time that it is surreptitiously fastening its hold upon you"; and *The Outlook* makes a similar comment. "Its story, altho faulty at times, and loose in construction, must be read," declares *The Independent*. The St. Paul *Dispatch* says its "genuine unforced humor" is "ever sweet and wholesome," and the Chicago *Dial* calls it "simply captivating." It is worth reading, avers the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, merely "to make the acquaintance of Jim, the finest dog in fiction anywhere."

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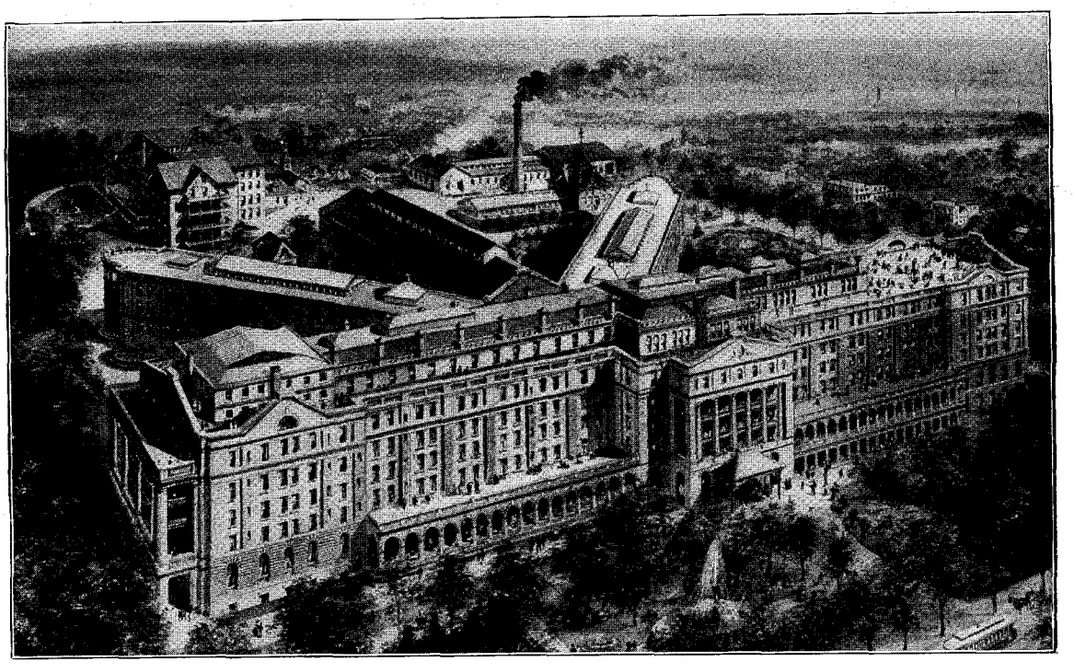

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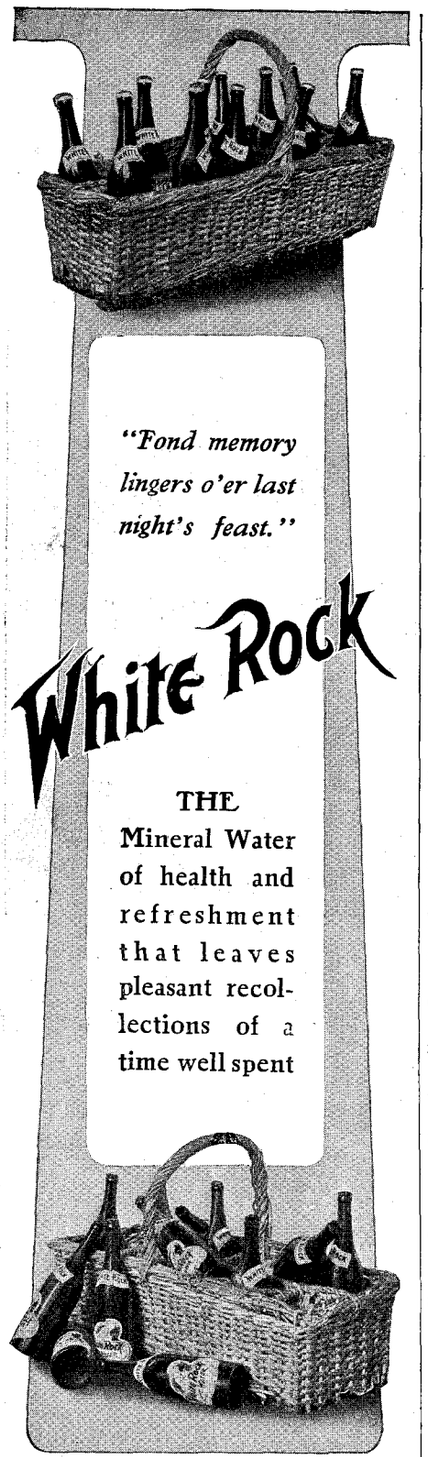

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Japan To-day."—James A. B. Scherer. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Long Day."—The true story of a New-York working-girl, as told by herself. (The Century Company, $1.20 net.)

"Under Guiding Stars."—Agnes Blake Poor. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Companionship of Books and Other Papers."—Frederic Rowland Marvin. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Our Best Society."—(G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Pipes of Pan."—Bliss Carman. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.00.)

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"At the Emperor's Wish."—Oscar King Davis. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

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"The Young Man and the World."—Albert J. Beveridge. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Red Fox."—Charles G. D. Roberts. (L. C. Page & Co.)

"The Far East."—Archibald Little. (The Clarendon Press.)

"The Inner Chamber of the Inner Life."—Andrew Murray. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Makers of English Fiction."—W. J. Dawson. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Universal Elements of the Christian Religion."—(Charles Cuthbert Hall, $1.25 net.)

"Leaves from an Argonaut's Note-Book."—Judge T. E. Jones. (Whitaker & Ray Company, $1.50.)

"Northern Trails."—William J. Long. (Ginn & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Renascence Portraits."—Paul Van Dyke. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.00 net.)

"The Singing of the Future."—David F. Davies. (John Lane.)

"Washington and the West."—Archer B. Hulbert. (The Century Company, $2.00 net.)

"Starvecrow Farm."—Stanley J. Weyman. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.)

"Plain Mary Smith: A Romance of Red Saunders."—Henry Wallace Phillips.

"Indian Legends and Other Poems."—John A. Buchanan. (Whitaker & Ray Company, $1.00.)

"The Physical Constitution of the Sun."—William Appleby. (Whitaker & Ray Company, $4.50 net.)

"The Words of Garrison."—(Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Wizard's Daughter and Other Stories."—Margaret Collier Graham. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"Cicero in Maine."—Martha Baker Dunn. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Counsels of a Worldly Godmother."—Persis Mather. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Green Shay."—George S. Wasson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Star Jewels and Other Wonders."—Abbie Farwell Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"Lonely O'Malley."—Arthur Stringer. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Two Bird-Lovers in Mexico."—C. William Beebe. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3 net.)

"The Best Policy."—Elliott Flower. (Bobbs Merrill Company.)

"The Northerner."—Norah Davis. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Telephone Investments and Others."—F. S. Dickson. (Cuyahoga Telephone Company, Cleveland, $0.25.)

"Old Lamps and New."—Edward Willard Watson, M.D. (H. W. Fisher & Co., $1.)

"The Crime of Christian Science."—Charles Stow. (Nyvall Press, New York.)

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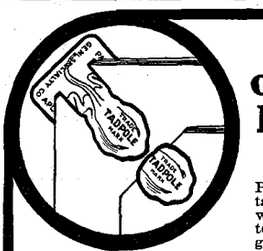

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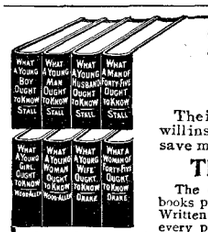

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"Herbert Brown."—O. B. Whitaker. (M. A. Donohue & Co.)

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"How to Study Pictures."—Charles H. Caffin. (The Century Company, $1.80 net.)

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"The Indian Dispossessed."—Seth K. Humphrey. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50 net.)

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"A Modern Miracle."—Corilla Banister. (Grafton Press.)

"Political Development of Porto Rico."—Edward S. Wilson. (Fred J. Heer, Columbus, O.)

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"A Study of the *Divine Comedy* of Dante."—Walter L. Sheldon. (S. B. Weston, $0.50.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Masker.

BY HELEN DUNBAR THOMPSON.

Oh, mask and dance and mask and dance again,
To-day, to-morrow, all the morrows then,
The many morrows. See thou alway smile.
Men's eyes are on thee. Mask and dance the while.

But some day find a forest dark and deep,
And in its deep take off thy mask and weep.
Weep out the bursting sorrow of the years,
The trees will tell it not, nor mock thy tears.

—*From Harper's Magazine* (October).

Ghosts.

BY ARTHUR L. SALMON.

Ghosts of the dead abide with me
By night and day, continually;
In all I do, and all I will,
Ghosts of the dead are with me still.

Their thoughts with mine are interfused.
They bring their habits, long disused,
To bear upon my daily walk,
My simple deeds, my common talk.

I have no secret to divine
What things are theirs and what are mine,
Nor with whose moods I am perplexed,
Or by whose lurking fancies vexed.

I sometimes, with a sense of dread,
Feel like a puppet of the dead,
So subtle is their potency
To live and breathe and move in me.

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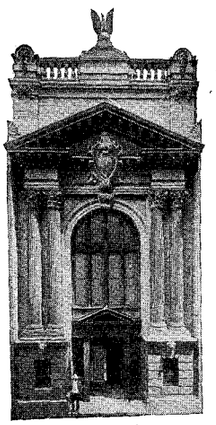

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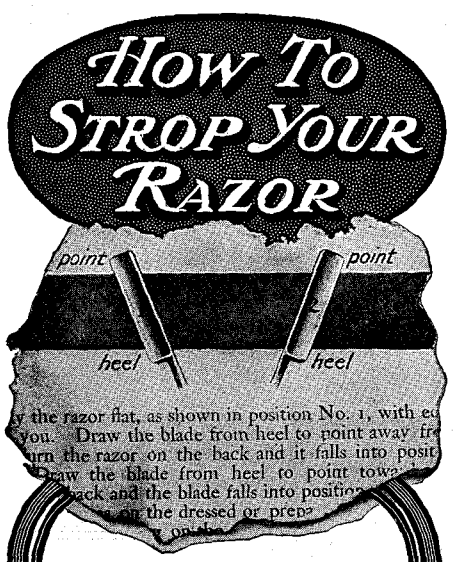

Free Instructions

This is a portion torn from a page of our catalogue in which we explain how to keep a razor in perfect condition. Every man who shaves should have this book. We will send it free.

It also pictures and describes the Torrey Strops, the most wonderful razor strops ever made. A Torrey Strop will put a keener, smoother edge on a razor with fewer strokes than any other strop.

Treated by a special process, the

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are far different from the ordinary strip of softened leather. Try one—your razor will show the difference at once.

Torrey Strops are made in all styles, including Swing, Cushion Belts, etc. They are sold at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Sent postpaid if your dealer cannot supply. Money refunded or a new strop if not satisfactory.

Torrey's Oil Edge Dressing will keep any strop soft and pliable. Price 15 cents at dealers or mailed on receipt of price.

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Distinguished from all others by its wonderful property of generating oxygen in contact with moisture. It cleanses and whitens the teeth and imparts a freshness to the whole mouth.

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I know them gazing through mine eyes
Upon the sun's imperial rise;
And with their thought mine eyes are wet
When tender suns of Springtime set.

I dream of some vast life before
I sailed to touch on earth's dim shore;
It is the dead who wake in me
This glimpse that looks like memory.

Theirs the old fault to which I yield,
The weeds that curse a sterile field;
And theirs, I timidly confess,
The shreds of goodness I possess.

Can I achieve the rule, and reign
In this ghost-tenanted domain,
Or must I be forever led
By hands and voices of the dead?

—*From The Speaker* (London).

The Jongleur.

BY MADISON CAWEIN.

Last night I lay awake and heard the wind,
That madman jongleur of the world of air,
Making wild music: now he seemed to fare
With harp and lute, so intimately twined
They were as one; now on a drum he dinned,
Now on a tabor; now, with blow and blare
Of sackbut and recorder, everywhere,
Shattered the night; then, on a sudden, thinned
To bagpipe wailings, as of maniac grief
That whined itself to sleep. And then meseemed,
Out in the darkness, medieval-dim,
I saw him dancing, like an autumn leaf,
In tattered tunic, while around him streamed
His lute's wild ribbons 'thwart the moon's low rim.

—*From Success* (October).

Let Something Good Be Said.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead
Of words of blame, or proof of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy, no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified,
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Savior bled,
And by your own souls' hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said!

—*From The Reader* (October).

The Arrow.

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON.

By peat-black waters flecked with foam
She lay, beneath the flaming west;
I plucked the arrow from her breast
And stanched the wound, and bore her home.

Before the hearth's warm-glowing peat
I laid her on my bracken bed,
And loosed the dank hair round her head,
And chafed her snow-cold hands and feet

Until the living color crept
Through her young body; and her eyes
Looked into mine with still surprise
Once only, ere she softly slept.

Yet, tho she wakened not nor stirred,
I gazed in those dark eyes all night,
Within the peat-glow, till the light
Of morning roused some restless bird;

When, in the dawning's drowsy gray,
With watching spent, I fell asleep,
And slumbered till the bleat of sheep
Awakened me, and it was day.

Cold on my brow I felt the wind
That gently flapped the unlatched door,

WE ARE ENGAGED in a timely and important task—that of giving to the American people the best Life-Insurance at economical rates and on easy terms; in short, to conduct an old-line insurance company as it SHOULD BE conducted. Our convictions on this subject are strong.

If you want to hear the latest word about real economy in rates and management, let us hear from you. If you do this, no agent will visit you—we have no agents.

In your first letter please do not fail to state—1st, your *occupation;* 2d, the *exact date* of your birth.

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If you really believed that the Thermalite Bag would relieve your pain, give you a full night of restful sleep, renew your strength for the day's work and so help you to be light-hearted and cheerful, you would want one, wouldn't you? The Thermalite Bag will do all this, if used according to directions. **It's comfort always ready** and it will last for years.

You boil the bag a few minutes when convenient; you use it at once, or hours, days or weeks afterwards. When you want the heat, simply remove and replace the stopper as directed and the Bag will become hot in a minute and stay hot for hours. No getting up at night; no annoyance to anyone.

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John Wanamaker says:

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Made in five sizes. No. 2 (2-quart size), $2.00. Mailed postpaid by us on receipt of price, if the druggist cannot supply you. Money returned if not satisfactory. Descriptive book free,

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And stirred the bracken on the floor
Whereon I looked, and thought to find

Beauty yet slumbering in the gold
Of withered fern; but no dark head
Now nestled in the bracken-bed
That rustled in the dawn-wind cold;

And she was gone—I knew not where;
I only knew that I must go
To seek her ever, high and low,
O'er hills and valleys of despair.

So flinging wide the flapping door,
I turned my back upon my home.
By peat-black waters flecked with foam,
From dawn till dark, forevermore,

O'er moss and fell, I keep my quest,
Grown old and frail, with failing breath;
Tho now I know that only death
May pluck the arrow from my breast.

—*From The Academy* (London).

October.

BY EDITH BROWNELL.

Like tired lids the leaves drop down,
Earth drowsy grows, and on her breast,
Beneath a blanket red and brown,
The weary year lies down to rest.

—*Outing* (October).

PERSONALS.

Trapping Sir Henry Irving.—"Once I was given the assignment to report a lecture which Sir Henry Irving was to give at Princeton," says a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, "and to get an interview with the distinguished player. But to get that interview, the writer says he was compelled to play a trick on the Englishman, and he relates it as follows:

"I left Philadelphia for Princeton on a cold March morning. The conductor of the train told me to change cars at Princeton Junction—that a branch railroad, running about six miles, would take me from the Junction to Princeton.

"On alighting at the Junction I noticed a train of two cars and an engine on a siding. Near the station two carriages were waiting. A man on the platform volunteered the information that the little train ran to Princeton and would start when the New-York express came in. 'Sir Henry Irving's coming on that train,' he said. 'You know he's playing in New York this week, and is going to Princeton to deliver a lecture. Those two carriages are for him and his party.'

"The two Jehus who belonged to the carriages aforesaid were industriously walking up and down trying to get warm. Assuming a brisk business air, I approached the drivers and said: 'Sir Henry will go over in the train this morning. It's too cold for the drive in the carriage. You needn't wait for the New-York train.'

"Both drivers civilly touched their hats, and in a few minutes I had the pleasure of seeing them drive toward Princeton.

"Then I went to the train. Picking out the two seats near the stove (a primitive train was this little toy affair) I reversed one seat (for I wanted to face Irving) and then littered the two seats with papers and my overcoat. By that method, any one coming in the train would know that the seats thus marked for attention were preempted.

"Five minutes later the New-York express pulled in and I ran to meet it. I noted Bram Stoker, who was Irving's manager, Lawrence Irving, two other men, and Irving. I shook hands with Stoker and with Sir Henry.

"'I thought there were to be carriages here,' said Stoker, looking about him.

"'No carriages here,' I answered, also looking around. 'But I've turned down a nice seat near the stove on the train over there.'

"'That was very thoughtful, indeed,' said Irving.

"So I led the way to the train, seated Irving as I had planned, and in the six miles toward Princeton managed a very decent interview.

"But the mean part of the whole affair was this:

$4,500,000

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First Mortgage and Collateral Trust

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee.
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Application will be made to list upon New York Stock Exchange.

Capital Stock	**$10,000,000**
Total Bond Issue	**5,000,000**
Reserved for Future Improvements	**500,000**
Present Issue	**4,500,000**

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The Whitney Company has been formed for the purpose of developing the water power of the Yadkin River in North Carolina. A letter from Mr. George I. Whitney, of Messrs. Whitney & Stephenson, Pittsburgh, President of the Company, gives the following details:

Present development, 40,000 horse-power, with sufficient land (over 13,000 acres), and water rights to build an additional 50,000 horse-power plant. Within a radius of 80 miles (easily reached by electric power transmission) there are now 257 cotton mills, using about 73,000 steam horse-power, costing $35 to $50 per annum. There are also numerous other mills and furniture factories within the same radius—contracts could now be made for the entire present development of 40,000 electric horse-power at highly remunerative rates.

Gross Annual Earnings, estimated	**$630,000**
Operating Expenses	**$97,000**
Interest on Bonds	**270,000—367,000**
Estimated Surplus	**$263,000**

We quote in detail from Mr. Whitney's letter as follows:

"I do not hesitate to say that the project is sound in every particular. The Company owns an enormous and unfailing water-power; the work is now more than 25% completed, and is being rapidly pushed by competent contractors, the T. A. Gillespie Company. There is a permanent constantly increasing demand for electric power at profitable prices without competition from nearby coal fields or forests, and there is no doubt that the Company will prove a highly profitable investment from its start.

"The development of this property from its inception has been in charge of the highest talent procurable in the country, and this is true of its legal and engineering departments, of the contractors who have taken charge of construction, who rank second to none in the country, and of the electrical and hydraulic builders, who will be readily recognized as of the highest class.

"As you know, there is demand for bonds of well-planned water power projects by reason of the permanence and large profits of such undertakings, as well as the inability of investors to buy desirable public utility or municipal bonds at remunerative prices. The bonds you now offer are, in my opinion, well secured, and should sell at a considerable premium in due time.

"Very truly yours, GEO. I. WHITNEY, President."

$1,500,000 of the bonds having been sold, we offer the remaining $3,000,000 for subscription at 100 and accrued interest.

Copies of the Prospectus and Mortgage can be had on application.

Report of Messrs. Hering & Fuller, Engineers, and the opinion of Hon. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, N. C., as to the legality of the bond issue, can be seen at our office.

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in the paper the next day I began the interview in this wise:

"'By some mix-up in the program of the reception committee, the two carriages put at the disposal of Sir Henry Irving and party when he arrived at Princeton Junction, and which were to drive him to Princeton, were not at the station when the New-York express arrived. Sir Henry was compelled, therefore, to come to Princeton in the train.'

"My only excuse for this trick on Sir Henry was 'fidelity to duty'—which is a very fine-sounding phrase, and rolls beautifully from the tongue; for when a newspaper man is told to get this, that, or the other thing, he's supposed to get it. He must carry his message to Garcia.

"And, anyhow, Irving had the warmest seat in the train—and beat the carriages to Princeton by fully ten minutes."

China's Empress Dowager.—Miss Katharine A. Carl, the American artist who painted the portrait of the Empress Dowage of China which was exhibited at St. Louis and has been presented by the Empress to the American Government, has written an account of her visits to the Empress, portions of which are published in *The Century Magazine*. Miss Carl writes:

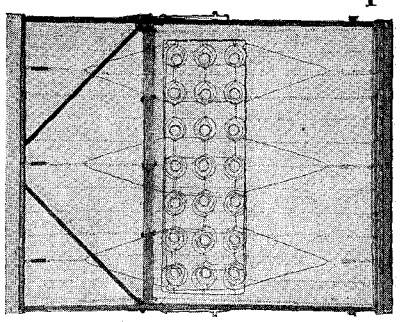
"As we arrived at 10:15, we were in the throne-room a few moments before their majesties appeared. Their entrance was so simply made, so unobtrusive, that the first I knew of it, noticing a sudden lull, I looked around and saw a charming little lady, with a brilliant smile, greeting Mrs. Conger very cordially. One of the ladies, Yu-Keng, whispered, 'her Majesty'; but even after this it seemed almost impossible for me to realize that this kindly-looking lady, so remarkably youthful in appearance, with so winning a smile, could be the so-called cruel, implacable tyrant, the redoubtable 'old' Empress Dowager, whose name had been on the lips of the world since 1900. A young man, almost boyish in appearance, entered the throne-room with her: this was the Son of Heaven, the Emperor of China.

"After greeting Mrs. Conger, the Empress Dowager looked toward me, and I advanced with a reverence. She met me half-way and extended her hand with another brilliant smile, which quite won me, and I spontaneously raised her dainty fingers to my lips. This was not in the protocol program. It was an involuntary and surprised tribute on my part to her unexpected charm. She then turned and, with graceful gesture, extended her hand toward the Emperor and murmured, 'the Emperor,' and watched me closely while I made his Majesty the formal reverence. He acknowledged the salutation by a slight bow and a stereotyped smile, but I felt that he, too, was closely scrutinizing me as his shrewd glance swept my person. . . . . .

"At this second sitting I looked at the Empress Dowager critically. I feared that the agreeable impression of her and of her personal appearance that I had formed the day before had probably been too hasty, the result of the unusual glamour in which I had begun the portrait. I thought perhaps the Oriental environment had dazzled me and prevented my seeing the Empress Dowager as she really was, and I looked forward to a disillusion. As she sat there upon the throne, before she was quite ready for me to begin, before she had transfixed me with her penetrating glance, before she knew I was looking at her, I scanned her person and face with all the penetration I could bring to bear, and this is what I saw:

"A perfectly proportioned figure, with head well set upon her shoulders and a fine presence; really beautiful hands, daintily small and high-bred in shape; a symmetrical, well-formed head, with a good development above the rather large ears; jet-black hair, smoothly parted over a fine, broad brow; delicate, well-arched eyebrows; brilliant black eyes, set perfectly straight in the head; a high nose of the type the Chinese call 'noble,' broad between the eyes and on a line with the forehead; an upper lip of great firmness; a rather large but beautiful mouth, with mobile red lips, which, when parted over her firm white teeth, gave her smile a rare charm; a strong chin, but not of exaggerated firmness, and with no marks of obstinacy. Had I not known she was nearing her sixty-ninth year, I should have thought her a well-preserved woman of forty. Being a widow, she

This Bed Spring Makes You Sleep



DO you know that it is the elasticity or "give" in a bed that induces sleep? Well, it is.

Now, even a good mattress, alone, without springs beneath it, has very little give. There's a constant feeling of hardness. This prevents our muscles from relaxing and sleep comes slowly, is fitful and unsatisfying.

Put this same mattress on a set of *springs* and the give is supplied at once.

The feeling of hardness disappears, and the resistance in our muscles gives way to relaxation.

But the ordinary bed spring is stiff—the springs in it are only a little elastic—there is only a little "give."

Only *partial* relaxation of our muscles.

That is why Dr. Day invented the Comfort Spring—to supply a greater elasticity, to make muscular relaxation *complete*.

For with complete relaxation sleep comes quickly, and is deep, satisfying and refreshing.

What makes Comfort Springs elastic? you ask.

Just look at the illustration above and you see the Comfort Spring entire.

There's a fabric of closely woven wire meshes, extending the entire length and breath of the frame. Each mesh is a tiny spring of itself.

These are made of highly tempered rustless nickel-steel, as springy and elastic as piano wire.

Now, when you put the mattress on top of this elastic wire fabric and lie on it, the little springy meshes pull on each other.

This makes them *stretch* one another.

So, you see, in this way the elasticity is communicated over the entire surface, and every inch of mattress gives.

And there are no "sagged" or hollow places.

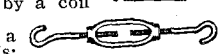
Because, where your greatest weight comes there is a panel of twenty-one highly tempered *spiral* springs just beneath the *woven* meshes.

These spiral springs prevent "sagging," for they reinforce the meshes so that the greatest "give" comes where the most weight is, and is just sufficient to fit the curves of the body, whether you lie on your back or side.

Now the spiral springs rest upon and are supported by strong wires running lengthwise.

These are secured at one end of the frame by a coil spring like this:

and at the other by a turn-buckle like this:



By tightening the turn-buckle you can instantly and permanently adjust the amount of "give" *to your* exact weight.

This adjustable feature also permits two persons of greatly different weights to comfortably occupy the bed at the same time.

For by tightening the turn-buckle on one side, and loosening it a trifle on the other, each side is suited to the weight put upon it.

There can be no rolling to the center.

Now, these features and the elasticity which gives sleep-inducing relaxation are important to *well* people, but doubly important in sickness.

Particularly endorsed by physicians and trained nurses is

The Lifting Head for Invalids

To all sufferers from Asthma, Heart Trouble, difficult breathing;—to Maternity or Fever patients the Comfort Spring brings great relief. How?

Well, the head of the Comfort Spring is hinged clear across the frame.

And on each side of the frame is a lever, notched at one end, like a bicycle sprocket.

This is what raises or lowers the head and makes it secure at any angle.

By lifting the lever and helping the upward movement a little, a child can lift an adult, from an inch to full sitting position. It works just the same from either side.

The lifting head raises the entire body from the hips up and supports the spinal column naturally.

There is no slipping down as with pillows.

And there is no weariness.

Because the entire head of the spring being elevated, you have the full width of the bed for changing position. The angle can be changed as often as other restful positions are wanted.

This conserves the invalid's or convalescent's strength and gives nature a chance to do its work of restoration.

When depressed, the lever and the hinge are concealed, and the bed looks like any other.

The fact is that the time to have a Comfort Spring is *now*—to enjoy while you are in health and to have ready when sickness comes.

Sleep on One 30 Nights Free.

You pay us no money until you have satisfied yourself by 30 nights' trial that it is the most comfortable sleep-making spring you ever used—until you see and feel and know that in *both* health and sickness it is the best investment in convenience and comfort you could possibly make.

Dr Day's Comfort SPRING

This Trade Mark *on every* Comfort Spring.

Simply write your name and address on the margin of this page, tear out and mail to us today. We will then send you our booklet describing the Comfort Spring and its many uses, both in sickness and health, and an order blank that will entitle you to 30 days' free trial use.

COMFORT SPRING CO.

501 Benton St. Joliet, Ill.

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used no cosmetics. Her face had the natural glow of health, and one could see that exquisite care and attention were bestowed upon everything concerning her toilet. Personal neatness and an excellent taste in the choice of becoming colors and ornaments enhanced this wonderfully youthful appearance, and a look of keen interest in her surroundings and remarkable intelligence crowned all these physical qualities and made an unusually attractive personality."

Trying to Save Time.—Henry Guy Carleton, wit, journalist, and playwright, has an impediment in his speech about which he is not in the least sensitive. *Everybody's Magazine* tells this story about him:

"Several years ago, when the Fifth Avenue Theater burned, Mr. Carleton appeared in the New York *World* office, where he was then employed, and the usual Saturday night confusion was increased by the late fire. The late Ballard Smith, then managing editor of the newspaper, was bellowing his orders with all his wonderful vigor in the effort to get to press on time.

"'M-m-mister Smith,' began Mr. Carleton, 'I've a g-g-great s-s-story about the F-f-fifth Avenue Theater f-f-fire.'

"'Great Heavens, man,' roared Mr. Smith, 'don't stop to talk to me about it! Don't you know this is Saturday night and we go to press in fifteen minutes? Get to work and write it and write as fast as you know how. I want copy, not conversation. Don't you know that every minute is precious?'

"'Y-y-yes, sir," said the journalist with an insistent effort to hold the editor's attention, 'I w-w-want to k-k-know if you w-w-would lend m-m-me your s-s-stenographer."

"The Boss of the New York Bosses."—Aside from the failure of the opponents of Tammany Hall to fuse at the coming municipal election in New York, probably the most interesting feature of the campaign is the candidacy of William Travers Jerome for re-election as district attorney of New York County. He has not waited for the endorsement of either the Republican or Democratic bosses, but has nominated himself for the office. "This year," remarks *Everybody's Magazine*, "he is the boss of the New York bosses." Mr. Jerome is working hard for an honest police force and for a law-abiding community. He plans, if elected, to continue his vigorous methods in fighting the alliance between blackmailing policemen and the law-defying saloon-keepers and gamblers. Mr. M. G. Cunniff, writing in *The World's Work*, tells these incidents of Jerome's official life:

"When Mr. David B. Hill came to him during the Parker campaign and offered him the Democratic nomination for the governorship, the astute politician whispered:

"'Mr. Jerome, an organization is a good thing for a man to have behind him.'

"'Yes,' said Mr. Jerome, 'and if I were a candidate for governor I should have a machine behind me, but it would be a machine based on principle and not on the petty plunder of peanut politics,' and he declined the offer in terms that shocked even Mr. Hill.

"One of the public services he did was to prosecute

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A *half-size* is often only a *half-fit*.

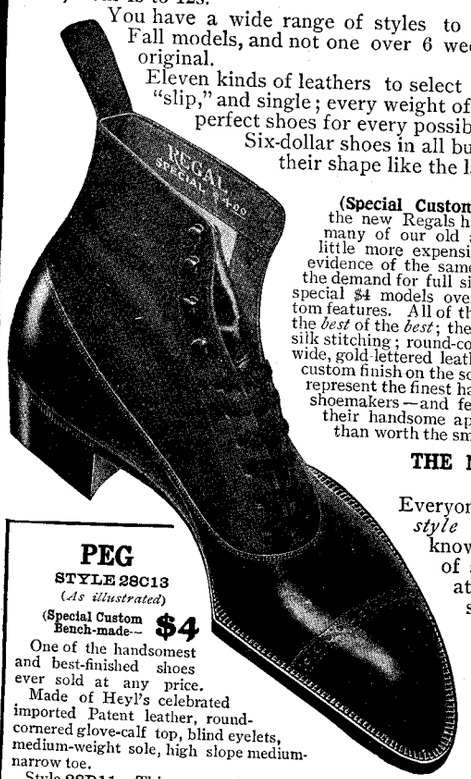
No reason why you should have to stretch out a tight 7½ or wear a slippy 8 just because your foot happens to be half-way between.

A 7¾ for you in every Regal style—and all the other half-sizes split into quarter-sizes, from 4s to 12s.

You have a wide range of styles to choose from, too,—35 wholly new Fall models, and not one over 6 weeks from the first appearance of its original.

Eleven kinds of leathers to select from; every weight of sole—double, "slip," and single; every weight of upper, for indoors and for outdoors; perfect shoes for every possible use and occasion.

Six-dollar shoes in all but price—bench-made shoes that hold their shape like the lasts they're lasted on.



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(As illustrated)
(Special Custom Bench-made—) **$4**

One of the handsomest and best-finished shoes ever sold at any price.

Made of Heyl's celebrated imported Patent leather, round-cornered glove-calf top, blind eyelets, medium-weight sole, high slope medium-narrow toe.

Style 28D11. This same model, except Blucher cut, and made of famous King Calf leather, with heavy slip-sole— **$3.50**

(Special Custom Bench-made Regals, $4.) Some of the new Regals have been made up to meet a demand from many of our old and new customers for a shoe built in a little more expensive way than the regular Regal line—an evidence of the same desire for fine-finished apparel that creates the demand for full silk-lined overcoats. The advantages of the special $4 models over the $3.50 Regal are in their extra custom features. All of the leathers and other materials in them are the *best* of the *best*; they have a little more hand work, a little more silk stitching; round-cornered top; calfskin lining inside the hooks; wide, gold-lettered leather top facing; plain black straps; special custom finish on the sole, etc. They are bench-made shoes that represent the finest handicraft of the most skilled New England shoemakers—and few genuine custom-made $12 shoes equal their handsome appearance. Their extra features are more than worth the small additional price.

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Everyone who cares anything about the *style* of his footwear, or who cares to know exactly what his shoes are made of and how they're made, or who is at all interested in the new shoe-shapes that are going to be worn this coming season, ought to send a postal for the Style-Book.

We can fit you perfectly and certainly by mail; if you don't see how, get the Style-Book. The Regal Mail-Order system brings a great shoe store right to your door,—and the Style-Book tells how. Send for it to-day. Free on request.

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INVESTING through this Company is the same in effect as taking a first mortgage on good real estate, but you have no trouble nor expense, and you can begin with a sum as small as $25.00. Assets of $1,750,000, proved conservatism, and New York Banking Department supervision give you every assurance of safety, and earnings at 5 per cent. per annum remitted punctually every three months will doubtless increase your present income substantially. Let us send you complete information and letters of endorsement from every section of the country.

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Assets $1,750,000
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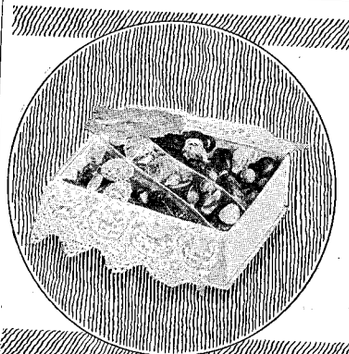

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and convict Sam Parks and 'Diamond Phil' Weinseimer, walking delegates who extorted money from employers through threats of strikes. He minced no words in denouncing labor-union grafters. He declared that Weinseimer and Parks were not the only dishonest ones.

"Labor leaders came to him with pompous warnings. He was 'alienating the labor vote,' 'attacking the honest workingman.'

"'We come to you,' said the spokesman of a committee one day, 'as the representatives of 10,000 voters, and as such we are entitled to respectful hearing.'

"'You'll get a hearing as citizens,' said he. 'Don't talk to me of your 10,000 votes. You couldn't deliver a vote in your union, except your own, and you know it. There isn't a labor leader in the city who can deliver the votes of his union. And I wouldn't care if you could. If your union wants me to give them the facts about some of their grafting representatives, let them send me an invitation and I'll go up and tell them the truth. And they'll listen.'

His ambition then is to do the task before him well, with little worry about the future.

"'If I am defeated,' he has said, 'I shall not be destroyed. I can earn a good living by my law practise, and my only regret will be that I was not big enough to do the job I set out to do.'

"'Will you change your mind about what the people want? Is not your ideal too high?' he was asked.

"'You can't put it too high for the American people,' said he.

A Visit to the White House.—Charles Wagner author of "The Simple Life," contributes to *McClure's Magazine* a story of his visit to President Roosevelt at the White House. He writes:

"I arrived at the White House, toward the end of the afternoon, on that day in late September. . . . A servant conducted me to my room, and toward eight o'clock I was informed that the President had asked for me.

"I found him in one of the drawing-rooms of the first floor, which contains the portraits of former presidents. He came to meet me with outstretched hands, and a moment afterward we were at table, four in all, including the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Roosevelt-West of New York. It was to be a little friendly dinner.

"'Where are the boys?' asked the President.

"'They are on their way to bed,' some one answered.

"'Never mind, let them come and say "How do you do?" to Mr. Wagner.'

"And I see two young boys coming in, from nine to eleven years old, evidently tired out after a long run, their eyes foretelling sleep.

"'I've a very important question to ask you,' I said to one of them. 'Do you sleep with your hands open or shut?'

"'I don't know,' he replied, 'as I'm asleep.'

"The President laughed heartily at this answer, which was of course the only good one to make, and the little fellows hurried off to bed.

"'We would rather have received you at Oyster Bay,' said the President. 'That is our home, where even now we pass several months every year. You would have seen three families of our relatives, too, who live near us, and all the children together, theirs and ours, a troop of seventeen.'

"I expressed my regret at the loss of so charming an opportunity, and the hope that some good day it might offer itself.

"With my first salutation I had conveyed to the President of the United States the personal greetings with which our own president, M. Emile Loubet, had graciously charged me when I went to pay him my respects before leaving France.

"Then the conversation turned upon various subjects of interest to us—the education of children and the cultivation of the public spirit; social questions; international relations and international good-will; matters of religion. We spoke French, German, and English in turn, and once, after comparing our répertoires of

---

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

T. W. Stephens & Company, New York, are offering for public subscription $4,500,000 First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Whitney Company. This Company was formed to build and operate a hydraulic-electric power plant on the Yadkin River in the central part of North Carolina.

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The Peerless Seasoning

Even a football player lacks appetite before an ill-flavored dish. Why spoil good food with bad seasoning when at the nearest grocer's a delicate sauce may be found which gives millions satisfaction?

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE has stood the test for more than seventy years.

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Combination Bench and Tool Cabinet

A SOLID OAK, brass-trimmed, highly finished cabinet, with work-bench and vise, and 95 of the **finest quality standard carpenters' tools.**

Complete, as illustrated above, - - - $85.00

We make also the following Outfits in polished oak, brass-trimmed Wall Cabinets shaped like a suit case, but larger, with same grade of tools as above:

No. 51,	14 Tools . .	$5.00
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Our prices are f. o. b. New York, giving the best tools made (instead of cheap tools, and paying the freight).

Special Tool Outfit Catalogue **No. 1740** illustrates and describes all five outfits. Send for copy.

Our lines include Builders', Cabinet and Piano Hardware, Bolts, Screws, Nuts and Factory Supplies, and all kinds of Small Tools for Wood and Metal Workers (also Benches and Tools for Manual Training). We deal with consumers direct and invite correspondence.

We issue many Special Catalogues, among which are the following:

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Accuracy, Simplicity and Beauty

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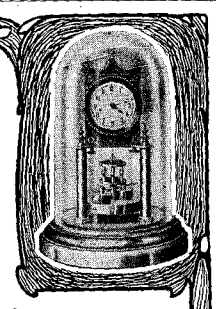

Our 400 Day Clocks will run over a year with but one winding, and are guaranteed to keep absolutely perfect time. Made of polished brass these clocks are very handsome and especially suitable for country homes. Price $15.60, express prepaid anywhere in the U. S.

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German poetry, we recited passes from different *Lieder*, especially from '*Vater, ich rufe dich.*'

"In the matter of family sentiment I found the President full of tenderness and filial respect. When he spoke of the home, it was with emotion, almost with tears in his eyes. He called it the keystone of humanity. Here I immediately recognized the man of heart, of a fundamental human fiber wonderfully sensitive and strong. Speaking of his religious sentiments he said: 'I am very much attached to my old Dutch Reformed Church, and at the same time I belong to the Church Universal.'"

Paul Morton as a Railroad Diplomat.—While a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet Mr. Morton was the target for criticism of the severest kind chiefly because of his connection with the Santa Fé railroad, but since he has become head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and has shown that he intends to run the company in a business-like way, much of this criticism is disappearing. Edwin Lefèvre, author of "Wall Street Stories," contributes to *The Cosmopolitan* an article, in which he characterizes Mr. Morton as a typical man of the West and one of the "men who do things, do them well, and do them for a salary." Morton rose rapidly in the railroad office where he began as office-boy at sixteen; and as vice-president of the Atchison he was the chief "business-getter." He also had to be a "business politician and a railroad diplomat." Mr. Lefèvre says further:

"I should say that the diplomacy of Paul Morton might lack the finesse of certain Eastern financiers, but that it is more refreshing, more direct, and accomplishes its object probably more completely, and certainly more quickly, than the other kind. His is the Western attitude, which assumes that the majority of men are good. He can be a good fellow, therefore, because he is normal and healthy and an optimist, with a sense of humor. His diplomacy in business is that of the Westerners, to wit: 'The majority of people are square. I'm square. I'll tell the truth bluntly and I'll hear the truth bluntly. If we agree, very well. If we can't agree on all points, let us agree on as many as we can.' Such men have no time to waste in sparring for an opening or in artistically producing erroneous impressions. They don't do business in a subtle way, nor by indirection, because they have so much to do before they die. Men have fooled Morton time and

Lamp-chimney Glass is not all alike by a good deal.

MACBETH'S chimneys are made to stand heat, create a proper draft, and to compel a lamp to do its best.

My name is on it if it's a MACBETH.

My Index explains all these things fully and interestingly; tells how to care for lamps. It's free—let me send it to *you*. Address

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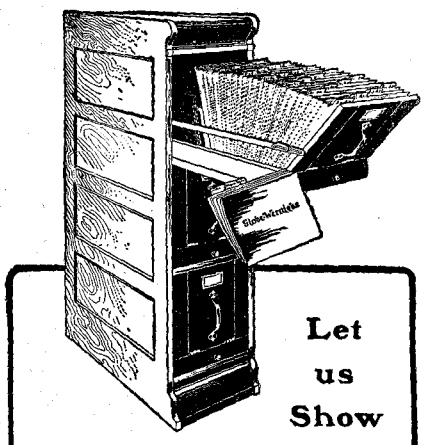
ESARHADDON, KING OF ASSYRIA, AND OTHER STORIES. Three allegorical stories, by LEO TOLSTOY. Small 12mo, cloth, 64 pages, illustrated. 40c. net. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



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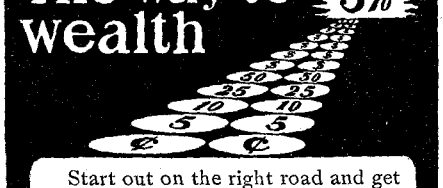

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Saves twelve hundred parts and $50. This feature is the exclusive patent of the Standard

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Universal keyboard, ball-bearing carriage, prints from ribbon; steel type, unlimited speed.

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A Contest in the Art of Advertising
FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC ONLY

$50 PRIZE

Bona-fide Cash Prize of $50.00 certified check held by Literary Digest to be endorsed to winner. The Digest accepts no responsibility except to hold check for protection of subscribers. Three independent judges.

$50 PRIZE

YOU think it easy to write a Trade Advertisement? Here is your chance to try. Advertising—the all potential factor in the commerce of to-day—has become an art, and is absorbing the energy of *thousands of the world's most intellectual men.* Apart from merit all things sell—at least for a time—in proportion as they are advertised. The market of the world is so excessively advertised and in the competition of trade the superlatives are scattered so ruthlessly on the most ordinary commodities—and on many things *absolutely worthless*—that when something really new comes along, no matter what its merit, there is no language left outside of the very much hackneyed terms with which to describe it.

This prize, therefore, is offered—and some one will surely win it—by The "A-C" Pipe Company in the belief that from the intellectual public may come that which advertising men have failed to produce—namely, an advertisement which will convince the public that the "A-C" (anti-cancer) pipe is *an innovation marking the progress of the age; that it has had no precedent; that it has no equal or competitor.*

Contest open only to the reading public—not to newspaper or advertising representatives. Ladies and gentlemen alike invited.

The winning advertisement will be published in THE LITERARY DIGEST in first issue of December, 1905. Full particulars and information from

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again. No one man has ever fooled him twice. He bears this in mind when he is 'sizing up' strangers, for he is not ashamed if one fools him once. But the second time the man tries he might better have tackled a live wire. I thought once he might be vindictive—he was so utterly without the sentimentalism that even Wall-street men sometimes show. I said: 'I'd like to ask you a question. If I knew you intimately, I should not have to ask it. But there is no use in asking unless you answer with absolute frankness.'

"'Ask it,' he said very quickly.

"'How do you feel toward people who get the better of you?'

"'My fault for letting them. Why feel?'

"'If a man should say something mean about you?'

"'Look here. Success is like the sunshine—it brings the rattlesnakes out. They can't help being rattlesnakes, can they? What's the use of getting angry?'

"'Revenge?'

"'Bosh!'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Tight Place.—They were newly married and on a honeymoon trip. They put up at a skyscraper hotel. The bridegroom felt indisposed and the bride said she would slip out and do a little shopping. In due time she returned and tripped blithely up to her room, a little awed by the number of doors that looked all alike. But she was sure of her own and tapped gently on the panel.

"I'm back, honey; let me in," she whispered.

No answer.

"Honey, honey, let me in," she called again, rapping louder. Still no answer.

"Honey, honey, it's Mabel. Let me in!"

There was silence for several seconds; then a man's voice, cold and full of dignity, came from the other side of the door:

"Madam, this is not a bee hive; it's a bath-room!"—*New York Sun.*

An Ideal Place.—BISHOP GOODMAN (impressively): "Only think, children! In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday-school where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what should we all try and save up our money and do?"

CLASS (in ecstatic union): "Go to Africa!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Fast for the Union.—"Dinny's been fired fr'm th' union."

"Phwat for?"

"Th' walkin' diligate saw him goin' up a laddher two rounds at a time."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Western Journalism.—"It sounds like a yarn," said a Chicago antiquary, "but here is the proof. Look at it for yourself."

He opened his scrap-book to a clipping yellow with age. It was a clipping from a newspaper of Tombstone, and it said:

"Wx hopx that our rxadxrs will pardon thx appxarancx of this wxxk's 'Intxlligxncxr,' and thx sxxmingly mystxrious absxncx of a cxrtain lxttxr.

"Sam Bilbxr camx into our officx yxstxrday and statxd that as hx was going shooting and had no ammunition hx would likx to borrow somx of our typx for shot. Bxfore we could prxvxnt it he had grabbxd all thx lxttxrs out of thx most important box and disappxarxd.

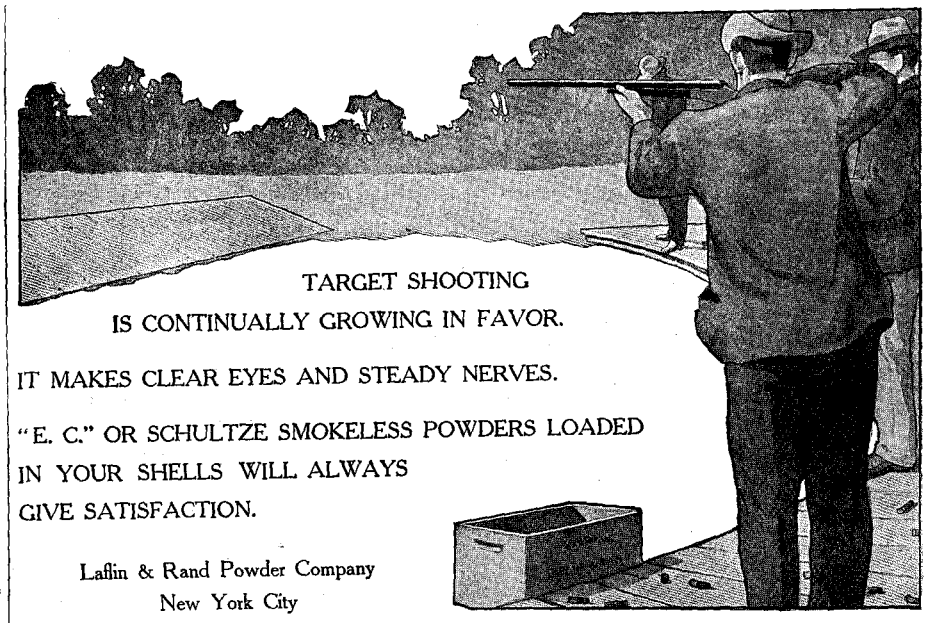
"Our rxadxrs can hxlp in rxplxnishing our stock if all thosx who wxrx shot by Sam will savx thx chargx whxn it is pickxd out of thxm and rxturn it to us."—*New York Press.*

Unappreciated.—Jimmie is at the age where the form pales before the substance. At the last party he went to, the principal dainty of the supper was delicate creamed chicken served in pretty frilled paper cases. On his return he was put through the usual catechism.

"And what did you have to eat?"

"Huh! nothin' but hash in candle-shades!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Wanted to Shave Him.—Here is an amusing story of a leading Thespian who engaged a green supe



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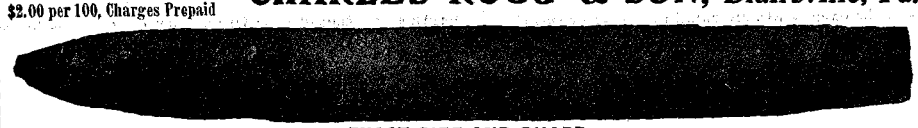

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to assist him in a heavy tragedy. In one scene there was a robber's cave in which the robber was supposed to be hiding.

"Ha, ha!" shouted the leading man, nudging his assistant. "He is concealed amid the rocks. Go in and beard him in his den."

"Beard him!" responded the green supe. "You've engaged the wrong man. I ain't no barber. I never shaved a man in my life."—*Chicago News.*

General Supply.—"Goodness!" exclaimed the policy-holder. "I hope no more of these insurance companies get tangled up."

"Hope not myself," replied the friend.

"Do you carry a policy?"

"No, but I depend on the insurance companies for my supply of blotters."—*Chicago News.*

Another Victim.—"Do you think that the automobile will displace the horse?" asked the conversational young woman. "It will," answered the nervous young man as he gazed down the road, "if it ever hits him."—*Washington Star.*

Definitions.—A speech may be delivered at any length, on any subject, at any distance from that subject.

A half-sheet of notepaper has position and magnitude, but no weight.

A legal joke is that which possesses length and breadth, but is without point.

A snob is a superficial figure consisting of nothing but side.

A sermon is the longest distance between two points, namely, the point at which it begins and the point at which it leaves off.—*Punch.*

In Doubt about the Head.—Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont Street, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he did, after being taken home and put to bed, was to send for a lawyer.

A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five crisp, new $100 bills.

"How much did you get?" he asked.

"Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer.

"Two thousand, and you give me $500? Say, who got hit by that brick, you or me?"—*Boston Herald.*

Automania.—A lunatic-asylum keeper in an Eastern watering-place not far from Newport, R. I., was showing the regulation inquisitive visitor about the plant. A large room with about twenty cots was reached, but the place seemed empty.

"This is where the crazy chauffeurs are kept," said the keeper.

"Oh, is it?" asked the visitor, "but where are they?"

The guide replied: "Well, you can't see 'em. They're all under the beds examining the springs."—*Pittsburg Despatch.*

Weather Clerk's Thoughtful Wife.—"It was a terrible storm. The wind blew sixty miles an hour for thirty minutes," remarked the clerk of the weather bureau.

"It's lucky it blew only half an hour," replied the thoughtful wife.

"Why?"

"Well, thirty miles isn't nearly so bad."—*Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.*

The American Rush.—AMERICAN TOURIST: "Say. How long will it take to see over the ruins?"

CARETAKER: "About an hour, sir."

AMERICAN TOURIST: "And how long would it take you to tell us about it?"—*Punch* (London).

Natural Punctuation.—"How would you punctuate this sentence?" asked the teacher of grammar and rhetoric:

"'As John opened the book three five-dollar bills evidently placed there by his cousin fluttered out from between the pages and were caught up by the breeze.'"

"I think, professor, if you would allow me, I should make a dash after the bills," said the pupil, promptly.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Real Yellow Peril.—HOGAN: 'Shure, th' poor Chinese do be no minace to th' counthry at all, at all;

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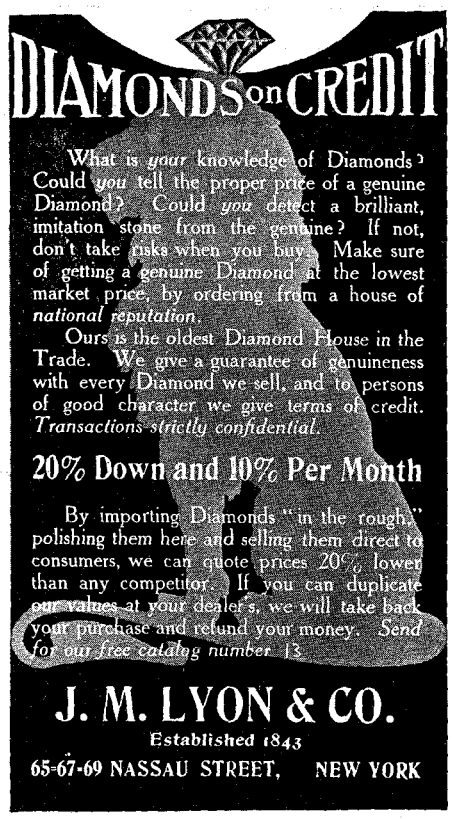

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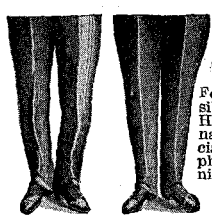

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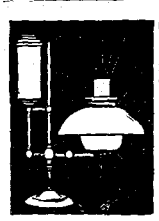

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but take thim pagan Japs—throth, thim's the yellyskins that should be barred out foriver."

KERRIGAN: "Indade? An phwy?"

HOGAN: "Phwat chanst would an honest, paceful sthriker have av winnin' a sthrike iv them warlike divils wor hired as sthrike breakers?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Sensitive Spot.—"Let's go out in your back yard," said Tommy Tucker, "and play in the woodshed."

"We haven't got any woodshed," said the other boy. "Have you got one in your back yard?"

"Yep."

"Keep wood in it?"

"Nope."

"What's it used for?"

"None of your business."—*Chicago Tribune.*

An Appetizer.—Dinner was a little late. A guest asked the hostess to play something. Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision. She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged. In the grim silence she turned to an old gentleman on her right and said, "Would you like a sonata before dinner?" He gave a start of surprise and pleasure. "Why, yes, thanks!" he said. "I had a couple on my way here, but I think I could stand another."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Originality.—A woman who was called upon to write a paper at a suburban current-topics club on Victor Hugo, went to the Carnegie library erected there, and collated her facts from a number of encyclopedias. When she had finished, having a quarter inch of space at the end of her paper, she thought she would add something original, and wrote: "Whatever we and succeeding generations may think of Victor Hugo, we must agree on one thing, that he wrote good English."—*Argonaut.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

October 7.—A general strike is ordered at Moscow and fears are entertained in St. Petersburg that another wave of labor troubles may sweep the country.

The Russian Government offers tracts of Siberian land and money to Russian officers and men of the army in the East.

October 8.—Bombs are thrown at Cossacks at Tiflis, and strikers stone the police and soldiers in Moscow. Measures are taken to preserve order in the Baku oil-fields, the owners agreeing to resume production.

General Kondachenko is buried at St. Petersburg with military and civil honors.

The Czar removes the restriction against the use of the national language in official circles in Finland.

October 10.—Disorders at Moscow are quelled by the police. Agitators are openly preaching revolution, and red flags are displayed by the crowds.

October 12.—The strike in Moscow continues to spread. Trouble is feared in Poland, where workmen in the sugar factories are striking for shorter hours and higher pay.

Prince Sergius Troubetskoy, one of the Russian Liberal leaders, dies at St. Petersburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 7.—A report in a Paris newspaper that Great Britian had made extensive preparations to support France against Germany in case of war over Morocco causes a stir in England.

October 8.—It is reported that 10,000 natives were swept from islands off the China coast, into the sea, by the recent typhoon.

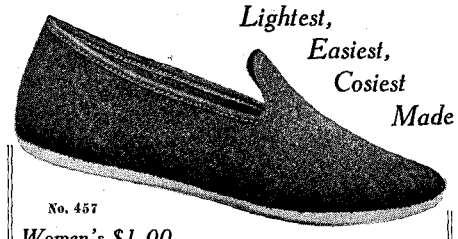
October 9.—The Norwegian Storthing, by 101 to 16 votes, accepts the Karlstad agreement.

October 10.—President Castro is said to be making advances to Mr. Taigny, the French Minister, and seeking to adjust matters with the French Cable Company.

October 11.—A. Stuart Wortley, founder and president of the Society of Portrait Painters, dies at London.

October 12.—Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, commanding the British Squadron at Yokohama, with his suite, is received with marked honors in Tokyo.

October 13.—Sir Henry Irving, England's foremost actor, dies at Bradford, England, after a performance of "Becket."



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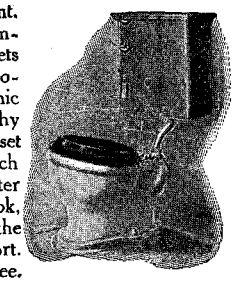

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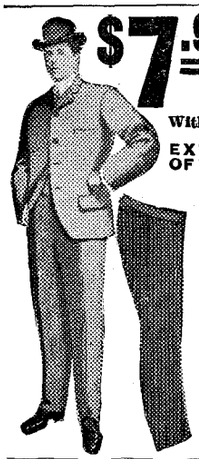

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In a semiofficial note in regard to the published reports of a Franco-English alliance against Germany, the French Government evades the question by announcing that the stories are inaccurate. England is understood to have made a semiofficial denial to Germany of these stories.

Sweden's Parliament unanimously adopts the treaty granting independence to Norway.

Domestic.

October 7.—The State Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri demands that President McCall of the New York Life return the $148,702 campaign contribution to the treasury, on pain of revocation of the company's license in Missouri.

General Charles W. Bartlett is nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the State Democracy, on a platform demanding tariff revision.

Greene and Gaynor, who have been fugitives in Canada for three years, leave Montreal in the custody of United States officers, who are taking them to Savannah for trial on charge of defrauding the Government.

Dan Patch, the world's champion pacer, establishes a new world's record, by covering a mile at Lexington, Ky., in 1:55¼.

Thomas W. Lawson is organizing a "policyholders' protective committee" to take possession of the big insurance companies, and to select directors and comptrollers.

October 8.—Fears are expressed that Great Britain will be able to undermine the American trade with Cuba if the island republic ratifies the pending Anglo-Cuban treaty.

The general board of the navy recommends raising the two battle-ships authorized by the last Congress from 16,000 tons to 18,000 tons.

A mob of negroes lynch a negro at Bainbridge, Ga.

John M. Lander, famous band-leader, dies at New York.

October 9.—Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the insurance investigating committee, refuses the Republican nomination for mayor of New York on the ground that duty forbids him to drop the important work which he is conducting.

Edgar Allan Poe fails to receive a place in the Hall of Fame, the successful candidates being James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, and William T. Sherman.

The President confers with athletic advisers of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton with a view to eliminating brutality from football.

New York wins the first game in the world's championship baseball series, defeating the Philadelphia Athletics 3 to 0.

The United States revenue-cutter *Morrill* captures the American fishing-tug *Valiant* in Lake Erie, the commander asserting that the tug was several miles over the Canadian line.

Judge W. J. Calhoun, special commissioner appointed by the President to examine and report on conditions in Venezuela, returns to Washington.

October 10.—China, according to Washington officials, is collecting claims, which may aggregate more than $1,500,000, against the United States for excluding Chinese natives.

Testimony before the insurance committee shows that the New York Mutual Life contributed $92,000 to the Republican campaign fund in three campaigns.

The Athletics defeat New Yorks, 3 to 0, in the second game of the world's championship series.

October 11.—The contract for feeding canal employees, which was awarded to J. E. Markel, of Omaha, is annulled by the canal commission.

George J. Gould defeats Joseph Ramsey, Jr., in both bondholders' and stockholders' caucuses for control of the Wabash road in Toledo, Ohio.

The representatives of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton sign an agreement to do all in their power to bring about the enforcement of the rules against unnecessary roughness on the football field.

Frank A. Vanderlip, in a speech before the American Bankers' Association in Washington, warns Wall street against further stock speculation at the present high prices.

October 12.—Gloucester fishermen, in a letter to President Roosevelt, declare that Newfoundland fishermen are interfering with their treaty rights.

William M. Ivins, a fighter of Tammany twenty years ago, is nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of New York city.

By a score of 9 to 0, the New Yorks defeat the Athletics in the third game of the world's championship series.

Mutual Life policy-holders in Colorado, through a representative in New York, present their case before the Attorney-General and demand the retirement of the company's executive officers.

October 13.—The Cabinet discusses the participation of judges in politics and the raising of campaign funds.

New York again shuts out the Athletics, 1 to 0, in the fourth game of the championship series.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. D. B.," Rolling Fork, Miss.—"What is the definition and derivation of the word 'Baedeker'?"

Karl Baedeker (1801-59) was a German publisher of guide-books for travelers, and the word "Baedeker," when used alone, refers to one of the books either published or edited under his name.

"J. D.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"(1) Kindly publish the pronunciation of the words 'ennui' and 'bonbon' as adopted by the Standard Dictionary. (2) Please decide the following: A asked B 'What *time* is it?' B says that A should have asked 'What *o'clock* is it?' Who is correct?"

(1) The pronunciation of "ennui" is on"-wee', the vowel in the first syllable having the sound of "a" in "arm"; the "n" is nasal. Both "o's" in "bonbon" have the sound of "o" in "nor," and both "n's" are nasal; the primary accent is on the first syllable. (2) Both forms are correct, although it is more usual to ask "What *time* is it?" and in replying to state the actual time, using the word "o'clock"; as, "It is ten *o'clock*."

"D. A. B.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"If I wished to turn into a nautical equivalent the report of a man falling overboard at 3 A. M., how would I distinguish it from 3 P. M.?"

Nautical time is divided into six watches of four hours each. The first watch begins at 8 P. M. and ends at 12 P. M.; the second watch begins at midnight and ends at 4 A. M., etc. The first hour of the watch is indicated by the ringing of two bells, the second by the ringing of four bells, etc. Thus the nautical equivalent for 3 A. M. would be six bells of the second watch, and 3 P. M. would be six bells of the fifth watch.

"B. H. G.," Kansas City, Mo.—"(1) Is the sentence 'I hadn't ought to have done it' absolutely incorrect? (2) What is the pronunciation of 'acoustics'?"

(1) The use of any part of the verb "have" with "ought" is a vulgarism. The sentence should read, "I ought not to have done it." (2) "Acoustics" is pronounced a-coos'tics or a-cows'tics, the "a" in both cases having the sound of "a" in "sofa."

"W. W. W.," New York.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'Yet we are not to become foreigners, but foreigners are to become *we*.'"

The sentence, while somewhat vague, is grammatical. This may be best illustrated by supplying the noun for which the pronoun "we" stands, when the sentence would read: "Yet Americans [we] are not to become foreigners, but foreigners are to become Americans [we]." "Become" is here used intransitively, and "we" (not "us") is therefore the proper pronoun to be used.

"A. S. B.," New York.—"I notice in your issue of Aug. 26 a quotation from Mr. Henry James, the great purist, as follows: 'It being the greatest adventure of all, just to be *you* or *I*, just to be *he* or *she*.' Is not every infinitive followed by the objective (not the subjective) case; for instance, 'You thought *me to be him* (he)'?"

For answer to this query see THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 2, 1904. For varying opinions of different grammarians on this point see Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," pp. 526-532, under "Rule VI."

"F. T. D.," Napanee, Can.—"Is the use of 'bran-new' for 'brand-new' proper?"

The Standard gives preference to the latter word, which is the original and etymologically correct form; "bran-new" is used only colloquially.

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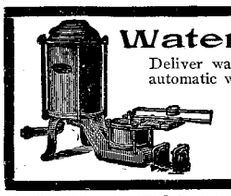

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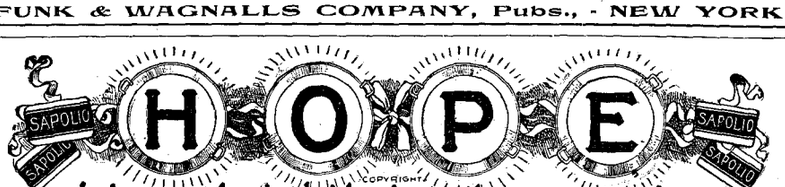

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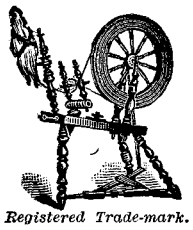

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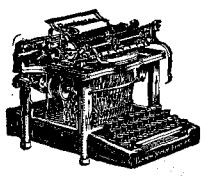

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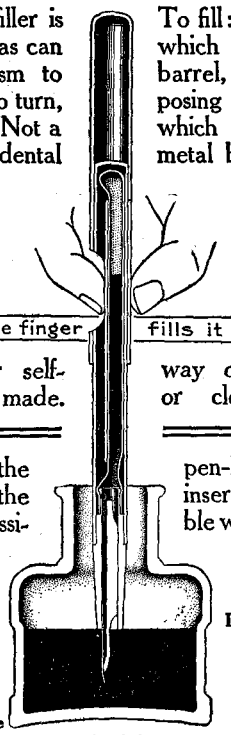

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